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The Bombay Gazette

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
PENINSULAR	5297	T. Leigh	26th April.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,501	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,501	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,17	G. L. Lansborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tilbert	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lansborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902,
EMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		3,771	5th May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saracen House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E. KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
CAPE TOWN S.A.—78, Adderley Street.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, fowarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are effectively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,464 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

No. 73, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
KARKA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,302	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO., Proprietors.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

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Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honors Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY.

Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time the candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

TYPES OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE Series of 12 Coloured plates of THE INDIAN ARMY, published by the "Army and Navy Gazette" Price 6d. Single plates 6 1-2d., post free.

COLOURED PLATES SHEWING OFFICERS' NEW SERVICE UNIFORM

will be published on April 19th.

Orders can now be booked. 6 1-2d. post free.

"ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,

3, York St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. ENGLAND, or may be obtained through Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla; THACKER, Bombay; and HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras and Bangalore.

CEYLON AND INDIAN TEAS.

CEYLON TEA, a blend of the finest Ceylon growths...per lb.	Rs.	1	6
HYSON, Young (green)	,, ,,	1	8
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie garden	,, ,,	1	3
PEKOE, finest	,, ,,	1	4
PEKOE ORANGE, finest	,, ,,	1	6
SOUCHONG, finest	,, ,,	1	3
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD (a broken leaf)	,, ,,	0	10
TREACHER'S Own Blend	,, ,,	0	14

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THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

TOYS, DOLLS, &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE,
LEATHER GOODS,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
JEWELLERY,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY;
CADBURY'S FANCY CHOCOLATE,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
SKIN HORSES, TRICYCLES,
HAM, BACON and CHEESE,
WINE and SPIRITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLAIN AND DECORATED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MORENAS & CO.,

ICE CONFECTIONERS,

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED,

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GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares.
Mining Properties Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.

ADDRESS—THE SECRETARY,
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Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

CABLEGRAM: "PLENARILY LONDON." CODES: BEDFORD McNEIL, MOREINGAND NEAL.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	,, ,,	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	,, ,,	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	,, ,,	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	,, ,,	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	,, ,,	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	,, ,,	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	,, ,,	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	,, ,,	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	,,	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

TRY OUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Capes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 2nd MAY, 1902, for the SUPPLY OF PETTY STORES required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to be carried out during the Executive Engineer's Ordinary District, from 1st May, 1902, to 30th April, 1903. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will start 22nd MAY.
Entries close on THURSDAY, 8th May.
Entrance Subscription, Rs. 5.
The WINNERS are entitled to hold the CUP for one year in India.
Entries should be sent as early as possible with fee to the Undersigned.
Rules 1901-1902.

P. J. ARNOLD,
Honorary Secretary Hockey,
Bombay Gymkhana.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th May, 1902, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. A. Abercrombie, who has resigned.

The Ballot Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MESQUITA & Co., Tobacconists and General Merchants, have REMOVED their SHOP and OFFICES from Fort Street to Nos. 125 to 132, HORNBY ROW.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

I EUSTACE GRENVILLE BAYLISS, Captain of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, late Junior Army & Navy Club, St. James' Street, London, Hereby give NOTICE that I will NOT BE ANSWERABLE for any Goods supplied to my wife, CHARLOTTE BAYLISS, now residing at the Southampton Hotel Surbiton or for any debts which she may contract.—Dated this 26th March, 1902.

(Signed) E. G. BAYLISS.

ZYMO—Chemical Engineer, Manager of Distillery with 10 years' experience, speaking 6 Languages, desires SITUATION by May 1st, 1902, or later, as TECHNICAL MANAGER or TRAVELLER in the Machinery and Chemical Trades, etc. First class references. Please address "EXPERT, J. O. 6012, care of Rudolph Mosse, Berlin S.W. Germany.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share on 18,0 shares of the Old Capital, free of Income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1901, has been declared payable at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 11, Rampart Row, and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1902, between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 21th April, 1902, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co,
Agents

Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 12 NOON, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of 1,000 l.c. of DERMATINE VALVE FACES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, (5) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 375 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSKA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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TRAVELLING REQUISITES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Bed Rolls, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Cases and Bags, Solid Linen Bags and Holdalls. Inspect these goods and learn our prices.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

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RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

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3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent, Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

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HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.					Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in					
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64 5	47	6	37 11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64 6	47	8	37 13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64 8	47	10	37 15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64 9	47	12	38 1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64 11	47	14	38 4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64 13	48	0	38 7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64 15	48	3	38 10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65 1	48	6	38 14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65 4	48	9	39 2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65 7	48	12	39 6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65 10	49	0	39 11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65 13	49	4	40 0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66 0	49	8	40 6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66 4	49	13	40 13	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66 8	50	2	41 3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66 13	50	8	41 10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67 2	50	14	42 2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67 8	51	5	42 11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67 14	51	13	43 5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68 4	52	5	43 15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68 11	52	14	44 10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69 3	53	8	45 6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69 13	54	3	46 4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70 6	55	0	47 3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71 0	55	14	48 4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71 11	56	13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES ! !

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co, Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c, or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets of 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

—Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, as these would worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitutions. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

D

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

VIEWS OF NATAL MOOTED.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Mr. Reitz the Boer delegate, after consulting with the Boers in the Eastern Transvaal, returned to Balmoral whence he proceeded to Pietersburg to see Commandant Beyers.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Natal Premier stated in the assembly that the Imperial Government had asked the Natal Government for an expression of their views regarding the recent peace negotiations.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS RETURNED TO DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The following officers wounded or ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—

Colonel Rimington, 6th Dragoons, Majors A. M. Kennard and W. A. Thompson, both Royal Field Artillery, Captains E. M. Birch and A. W. Disney, Rootsuch, both R. F. A., Lt. E. Charleton, 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; Scote, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshires, Hay 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and, Gibson, 3rd Batt. South Wales Borderers, Lieutenants MacCullock, 16th Lancers, Seymour Grenadier Guards, Watson, 2nd Batt. West Surrey, Williams, 1st Batt Warwicks, Little, 3rd Battalion Warwicks, Frost, 2nd Batt. Cheshires, Wilson 2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles, Fane, Gloster Regto, Popham, 1st Batt. Derbyshires, Moore, 4th Batt. North Staffords, Magrath, 4th Batt. Durham L. I., Bridge and Hay, Highland Light Infantry, Brown, 1st Batt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Tynte, 2nd Batt Munster Fusiliers, W. S. Crosthwait, R. A. M. C. 2nd Lieuts Easton and Seymour, 3rd Bussars' O.B. Jago, R.F.A., Mahon, 1st Grenadier Guards, Bayley, 3rd Battalion Liverpool, Blewett, 2nd Battalion Norfolks, Willis, 2nd Battalion Middlesex and Powell, 2nd Munster Fusiliers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

April 17th—At Balmoral, slightly wounded Lieutenant M. Croft, Cape Colonial Force.

April 21st—At Bloomfontein, died of enteric fever, Lieutenant Atkinson Clark, 1st Battn Scots Guards.

April 22nd—At Middleburg, died of gunshot wounds, Lieutenant Chaloner, 1st Battn. Royal Inniskilling Mounted Infantery.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ACCIDENT TO TO PEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The torpedo boat destroyers Zephyr and Fervent have been so badly damaged by a gale in the Channel, that they will have to be paid off and replaced for the Coronation review.

THE GREAT SHIPPING COMBINE.

THE SUBSIDISED MERCHANT CRUISERS.

ADMIRALTY AND THE WHITE STAR LINE.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Arnold Forster, replying to a question, said that if British vessels were sold to a foreign Company, they lose their British Registry. He further said that the entrance of the owners of the subsidised merchant cruisers into a combination controlled abroad was not contemplated in the present subsidy agreements.

The Admiralty, he said, had appointed a Committee to consider the whole question; meanwhile arrangements had been made with the White Star Line precluding the transference of their subsidised cruisers.

THE WHEAT TAX.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a deputation urging a drawback on flour milled in England from foreign wheat and re-exported, admitted that in the case of rice milled and re-exported, it would have to be reconsidered.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITES.

THEIR MAJESTIES TO BE ENTERTAINED AT GUILDHALL.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will lunch at the Guildhall as guests of the Corporation in the week following the Coronation.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S ILLNESS.

The latest bulletin regarding Queen Wilhelmina's condition states that Her Majesty's temperature is again high, and that the utmost care is required.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

NEW BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS,

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Admiralty has placed orders for two new battleships, five first class cruisers and eight torpedo boat destroyers.

BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

AUTUMN SESSION NECESSARY.

During the debate on the Procedure Rules in the Commons last night Mr. Balfour said it was evident that an autumn session would be necessary.

THE VACANCY AT WOOLWICH.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD UNOPPOSED.

Lord Charles Beresford will be returned to-day for Woolwich unopposed in the place of Colonel Hughes resigned.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BEEF TRUST.

The Attorney General of the United States has ordered proceedings against the great Beef Trust on the ground that it restrains interstate trade.

RESTRAINT ON A SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALIST.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

A debate took place in the Commons last night on a motion of Mr. Morley to adjourn the House because Mr. Cartwright who has been imprisoned for a year in South Africa for libelling Lord Kitchener had not been allowed to come to England on the expiration of his sentence.

Government argued that under martial law whatever Lord Kitchener thought necessary for the safety of the country ought to be done.

The motion was rejected by 259 against 182. Several Unionists voted with the minority.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

INSULTING A BRITISH SUBJECT.

NATIVE CHIEF TO APOLOGISE AND PAY DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The recent case in which Mr. Roy, barrister, was arrested and deported by the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah has ended by the Bengal Government insisting on the Maharaja apologising for insulting a British subject and paying Rs. 500 as compensation.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

FOR THE KING OF SPAIN.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 23rd inst., states that it is announced that the Duke of Connaught will invest the King of Spain with the insignia of the Order of the Garter on May 13, during his visit to Madrid.

THE CORONATION.

MILITARY PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The "Daily Mail" states that all military prisoners under sentence will be released on Coronation Day.

THE KOWEIT QUESTION.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

MAHABAROUKH'S INDEPENDENCE.

The "Globe's" Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that he has high authority for saying that a secret agreement has been arrived at between England and Turkey regarding the position of the Shaik of Koweit.

The agreement, which recognises the Shaik's independence, and materially increases his territory, is regarded as a distinct score for England over Russia and Germany.

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

NO VOLUNEER CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

No special camp is to be formed at home for the Volunteer Coronation Contingent, but Volunteers will make their own arrangements for accommodation while in England. The Government of India have approved the addition of a detachment of the 23rd Pioneers to the Coronation Contingent, a reduction of one sepoy per infantry detachment being made to provide for this increase.

Arrangements are being made for 237 syces and other followers to accompany the Coronation Contingent to England besides hospital assistants and four ward orderlies.

QUETTA WATER SUPPLY.

A Geological Survey Officer is being deputed to report upon the possibility of increasing the water supply of Quetta Cantonment by well sinking.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Prerie, Survey of India, has six month leave.

Major Burrard, Deputy Surveyor General, has been granted eighteen months leave.

Mr. Eliot, the Meteorological Reporter, has six months leave, Professor J. Murray from Allahabad officiating.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Wray, Political Agent, Cutch, is permitted to retire.

Hyderabad Volunteers Rifles—Mr. K. Burnett to be second Lieutenant.

2nd Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers,—2nd Lieut Danby to be Lieutenant.

The reconstitution of the 3rd Madras Lancers is notified.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Heming has been granted five years extension of his appointment in charge of the Marine Survey.

Engineer C. T. Amar is appointed to officiate as foreman of the factory, Bombay Dockyard, vice Knight

THAGI DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Irwin, General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department is Gazetted for eighteen months furlough from the 31st proximo. Mr. Colvin, C. S., officiates.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. L. Kennion is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Chitas and Captain C. T. DuCat from leave to officiate as Assistant to the Resident, Mewar.

Lieutenant C. C. Murison, I. M. S., is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sydney reports 96 plague cases up to the 12th instant.

Major Kreyer, Cantonment Magistrate, Kemptee has been granted one year's leave, Major Thomson 28th Bombay Pioneers, to officiate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Of the Government grant in-aid to Volunteer Corps for armouries, magazines and head quarters Rs. 1,938 are allotted to the Berar Volunteer Rifles Rs. 500 to the Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteer's and Rs. 80 to the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

Second Lieutenant K. L. Health is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab Staff Corps.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Egypt arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 24.

The Anchor line steamer Nubia left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. R. Rubattino left Suez for Bombay yesterday morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet

Good Bhownugger 4.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 5-8

3 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 94 13-16

Bar Silver 28 7-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £36,400,000, increase 700,000, Public Deposits £11,000,000, increase £1,700,000. Other deposits £30,400,000, increase £1,200,000. Other Securities £28 300,000, increase £1,200,000. Notes and Gold £25,200,000, increase £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. V. FLORIO.

The following is the List of Passengers leaving this morning by the steamer "V. Florio," Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No. 3, at 10-30 a.m., for the medical examination by the Health Officer of the Port. Third class passengers should be present at 8 a.m., sharp at Prince's Dock disinfecting shed with all their baggage.

To ALEXANDRIA—Mr F Bonici

To NAPLES.

Mr and Mrs A R Becher	Miss Lawson
Rev J C Lawson	Master Lawson

To GENOA.

Mr R W Blair	Mr J Gordon Kennedy
Mr W R Boyle	Mr C M Hadow
Mr and Mrs W J Clifford and children	Mr H M Hasmay
Mr and Mrs H Cox and Master	Mr G Isaia
Capt and Mrs W D Daunt and nurse	Capt P Judice
Mr D C Fraser	Miss Laville
Mr J Gosling	Mr Reynolds
Miss Green.	Mrs McSweiny
	Mr A M Patheria
	Mr N J Zerlst
	Mr Wilson.

To NEW YORK.

Mr and Mrs John Hansen and four children Two Misses Walker.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed this afternoon:—

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 6 followed by Course No. 13 (Course No. 13 reversed)—9·5 miles.

Boat's Name	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter	2nd Lt E C Carver, R N
P & O Valetta's "	2nd Capt A G Cubitt, R N R

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-10 p.m. Course No. 5 reversed—8·8 miles.

Boats Name	Owners
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins, Esq
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
Cuckoo	Capt G Lamb, I M S

Yachts H'cap (Class B) Race—Start at 3-20 p.m. Course No. 6 followed by Course No. 13 (Course No. 13 reversed)—9·5 miles.

Boat's Name	Owners
Isca (Entered by)	E Faulkner, Esq
Janetta	Officers, R E
Fixie	E R Smetham, Esq
Sayonara	W W Petrie, Esq

Yachts H'cap (Class A) Race—Start at 3-25 p.m. Course No. 6.

Boat's Name	Owners
Turquoise	C A R Crommelin, Esq
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Melody	J B K Macbeth, Esq

BOOKS TO READ.

ROYAL preferences in literature, probably for reasons easy to guess, are rarely given such open utterance as has been expressed both by His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the case of Mr. Arthur Morrison's novels. It is now fully two years since the King, then Prince of Wales, in his speech at the opening of the new County Council buildings at Ahoreditch, made a strongly appreciative reference to "A child of the Jago"; the only occasion it is said, on which His Majesty has taken public notice of the work of a living novelist. On the 31st inst., the library of H. M. S. "Ophir" was sold by auction at Steven's rooms and it was then seen that in the copy of "Tales of mean street" which was one of the very few volumes of fiction selected to travel round the world with the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Royal Highness had written, against the tale "Lizerunt" the remark This is very powerful, George.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

IS IT PEACE?

AFTER a period of doubt and scepticism with regard to "the proceedings commonly known as the peace negotiations in the Transvaal," to quote the felicitous words of Mr. John Morley, optimism once more reigns supreme, and if, as a small minority predict, the Schalk Burgher mission separates without having accomplished its object, or what is supposed to be its object great, very great will be the disappointment. The state of the public mind is shown by the credence given to the statement in a second edition of a financial paper. That statement was dated Pretoria, Thursday, and reads as follows:—"I am informed that after prolonged negotiations, the British and Boer representatives have at last agreed upon terms of peace. The actual terms are still withheld, but I understand that the British Government have not given any concessions to the enemy." Many persons were also found to accept as true the earlier rumour to the effect that Dr. Rutherfoord Harris had received a telegram announcing the settlement of peace. Dr. Rutherfoord Harris has himself denied the latter report, and as to the former what has transpired in the House of Commons this afternoon, shows that it is, to say the least, premature. Asked by the Leader of the Opposition whether he had any information he could give to the House, Mr. Balfour replied: "No, His Majesty's Government are not in receipt of any communication with regard to terms from the Boer leaders." At Portsmouth a few hours earlier the Recorder, in opening the Quarter Sessions, announced amid cheers that an official telegram had been received relating that peace had been signed. The Recorder, it seems, was asked to make this statement by the Mayor of the borough who was so elated, that he entertained his brother magistrates to champagne. "The poor man had been misled by a telegram communicated to him by a local paper." In the most influential South African circles—I do not merely refer to capitalist circles—the prevailing hopefulness is not altogether shared, and in some cases the desire for a settlement is conspicuous by its absence. There are high authorities who agree with the patriotic, but too talkative Premier of New Zealand, that the fight should be fought to a finish. But what is the opinion of Mr. Seddon and the influential persons in London to whom I have alluded would be a finish?

MR. RHODES'S WILL.

"He has established scholarships at Oxford open to all the Empire, and to the United States upon a scale of unprecedented munificence. My eye happened to light upon the above passage in the "Times" leader of Saturday before I had read the contents of the will itself. After I had read the will, or rather the sections of that which have been given to the public, I sorrowfully came to the conclusion that Mr. Rhodes as well as the "Times" had forgotten that India is a part of the Empire. It is a pity that Mr. Rhodes never visited India. I feel sure that if he had done so, that country would not have been left entirely in the cold. But, perhaps, the Trustees of whom it is interesting to learn that Mr. Stead until quite lately was one, will have power to rectify this and some other omissions in a most remarkable document—a document which has caused more notice all over what is called the civilised world than any event since the Tsar's famous rescript in favour of peace. It seems from what Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Stead himself says, that although Mr. Rhodes deemed it prudent when the differences about the war became so acute to look out for another trustee, both the Empire builder and the "Review of Reviews" Editor, continued to the last on excellent terms. The remarkable friendship that existed between the two men is well exemplified by Mr. Rhodes's having placed in Mr. Stead's hands the extraordinary document—more extraordinary even than his will—that is printed in this month's "Review of Reviews." This "political will" as it is called, was written in 1890, and I see that some of Mr. Rhodes's admirers are pointing out what is indeed obvious that the views he expressed twelve years ago are not necessarily those he entertained when he passed away. In fact, there are people who think that his fantastic idea about a secret society of millionaires to make Anglo-Saxon power supreme throughout the world must have been conveyed to him by Mr. Stead either consciously or unconsciously.

INDIA AND THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Sir Charles Dilke acting, I believe, upon a suggestion made to him by Mr. J. Maclean, asked the Secretary of State for India, whether he could state what is the exact amount of the proportion of the special bounty to time expired men to be paid by India, and what the amount of saving to India on transport which the retention of these men effects. With regard to the first part of the question Lord George Hamilton said that the amount to be paid by India is one-half. The amount of the saving to India on transport could not be stated exactly, but it was roughly estimated at £10 per man. Earlier in the week Sir Charles Dilke asked the same Minister to explain what is meant in a recent order by the Commander-in-Chief in India "by the dates 13 1-4 and 22 1-4 years' service and what number of men are thus serving in India beyond the terms of their engagement." The meaning of this is that the twenty-one years' service men are being kept for, 22 1-4 years; the twelve years' men for 13 1-4 years and the seven years' men for 8 1-4 years. The extra year was granted in each case to cover the Indian difficulty, and to leave a margin for getting rid of the men. The extra quarter is in the opinion of experts probably illegal, but the Government are of a different opinion. Their ground for holding it to be legal is, as Lord George Hamilton explained in answering Sir Charles Dilke's question, that there are words as to sending the men home "as soon as practicable," which they consider should be added to the extra year, and which they maintain is equitably covered by another three months. The soldiers look upon it as a grievance, and certainly it does seem to be a hardship.

AN INDIAN WEEK.

The stereotyped complaint of all dwellers in India that people at home are indifferent to the affairs of our Eastern Empire is hardly borne out by the list of meetings to be held in London next week. On Tuesday Major P. Molesworth Sykes is to address the Royal Asiatic Society on a subject of which he is one of our greatest authorities, namely, Persia; and on the same day the Famine Union will hold two demonstrations at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street. On Wednesday the annual meeting of the unobtrusive, but useful National Indian Association will take place in the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall under the presidency of Lord Hardwicke, and on Thursday Mr. Sidney Preston, C. I. E. is to read his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on recent irrigation development in the Punjab in connection with which he has, I understand, done very good work. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is to be in the chair, and the fact that within a few weeks two Indian meetings at the Society of Arts will have been presided over by eminent Irishmen, helps to show that whatever may be their grievances at home, our Irish fellow subjects have ample scope for the display of their talents in all other parts of the Empire including that small corner known as England. A serious and strenuous friend of my acquaintance makes a point of never missing any Indian meeting, and when there are no Indian meetings on he attends other meetings, all subjects being congenial to him. I sincerely trust that he is able to assimilate all he hears. However, that may be, the contemplation of his engagements for the coming week must be a source of great pleasure to him.

THE FAMINE PREVENTION CONFERENCE.

There will be no lack of speaking at the Memorial Hall judging from the preliminary programme that has been issued. Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is to preside over the conference, may be expected to improve the occasion with characteristic fulness of speech, not to use a more harsh term, and there are no fewer than five resolutions. The first which, according to present arrangements, will be proposed by the Marquis of Ripon and seconded by Lord Hobhouse, is as follows:—"This Conference deplores the continued prevalence of famine throughout vast regions in India, the permanent poverty of great masses of the people, widespread indebtedness of the agricultural population, and the lack of precise official information regarding the foundation, causes of agricultural distress, and is of opinion that it is urgently necessary that detailed local enquiry should be made into the economic conditions of typical villages in the famine areas, with a view to ascertaining the facts upon which preventive as well as remedial measures suited to the various provinces, may be safely based." The second resolution to be moved whilst approving of the recommendation of the MacDonell commission to substitute elasticity for rigidity in the collection of land revenue, expresses the opinion that until the change of system is fully operative, when crops fail from drought, revenue paying cultivators should receive liberal remissions, and that when necessary advances should be fully made to them at low interest for the purchase of seed, food and plough cattle. The third resolution advocates the establishment of agricultural banks; the fourth deals with the need for developing technical and industrial instruction; and the fifth reads:—"This conference regrets the small and inadequate amount set aside each year by the Indian Government for irrigation works, and is of opinion that the large expenditure and wider policy should be adopted as recommended by the Famine Commission, which would place irrigation works in the place that protective Railways have hitherto occupied in the Famine Insurance programme with special attention to smaller protective works in the direction of storage tanks, reservoirs and irrigation wells."

MR. RICHARDS, M. P.

Mr. H. C. Richards, K. C., M. P., is apparently not one of those members of Parliament—there are not many of them—who believe in hiding their light under a bushel. Accordingly, I was not surprised to see his return to Westminster notified in a paragraph in Wednesday's "Times." That recorder of trifles considered and unconsidered, the Lobby correspondent of the leading journal, gives Mr. Richards a paragraph all to himself. The hon. gentleman who, we are told, "has just returned to England after a prolonged tour in India and Burma, has received a letter from the Admiralty informing him that the expediency of establishing a training ship at Calcutta for the benefit of the Eurasian population of India will be carefully considered, and that copies of this letter concerning the matter will be referred to the Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station and to the committee (under Sir Edward Grey's chairmanship) which is inquiring into questions affecting the manning of the Navy. Lord Selborne adds that generally speaking, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining seamen for the Royal Navy, and that, as regards the bearing of the matter upon the manning of the mercantile marine, he thinks it would be desirable that the Board of Trade should be communicated with." Mr. Richards, it is further reported by the excellent Mr. Pitt has also received a letter from the War Office apprising him of the intention of that department to institute an inquiry in regard to the fatal accident at the recent military assault-at-arms at Lucknow. Clearly Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree must look to his laurels or as an illustrious personage would say, must wake up if he wishes to retain the proud distinction of being our only Indian member. On the day before Mr. Richards' performances at the Admiralty and the War Office, were chronicled in the leading journal for the information of an admiring world a Plymouth daily journal contained the following from its London correspondent:—"Lady Northcote has arrived in England on a visit. I am told by Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., M.P., that there was great regret when she left Bombay. Lord and Lady Northcote have made themselves immensely popular in India, and their private charities in the Bombay Presidencies must have amounted to over half a lakh of rupees. The ex-member for Exeter has put his foot down on some of the foolish official aloofness of Indian Civil Servants. Some time ago they blackballed the Belgian Consul at the Yacht Club on the ground that he was a foreigner. This, by the way, is one of the clubs where Indians are not admitted. Lord Northcote withdrew his name as a member as soon as he heard that the Belgian Minister (sic) had been blackballed, and stated that if the Consul of a friendly country was excluded, he must decline to remain a member. In hot haste the Belgian Consul was put up a second time, and the Governor withdrew his resignation when the Belgian representative was elected. There is a great deal too much of this aloofness among the military, but it does not exist among naval men in India, and some of the judges in Calcutta actually formed a society where they might meet and entertain loyal and educated natives, while in Bombay there is established an Orient club where Europeans and natives can meet." The Plymouth paper's representative proceeds: "Lady Northcote took a great interest in the last bazaar held on behalf of Lady Dufferin's Nursing Fund, which was a great success. One Indian prince who was appealed to by some of the ladies of Bombay to help the bazaar has become the laughing stock of the city. He sent an English lady, as a contribution to her stall, a selection of samples and oddments which his butler had accumulated, and which included a bottle of—Eno's Fruit salt! He is now known in Bombay as 'somewhat stingy,' which is a play upon his Indian name, just as Mr. Naoroji, who represented Central Finsbury in Parliament getting in by a majority of three, and out by 820, was known both in London and in India as 'narrow majority.' To send this improving "gap" back to you may seem like consigning coals to Newcastle.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The exact title of the paper to be read at the Society of Arts next Tuesday by Mr. Preston, is "Recent Developments in Punjab Irrigation." "A propos" of certain little differences between the Punjab and the supreme Government, it has been suggested that Mr. Preston should alter the title of his paper and call it Recent Developments in Punjab "Irritation."

Major P. Molesworth Sykes's book on Persia to which I have previously referred is practically finished, and will shortly make its appearance.

A popular and well-known Member of Parliament who sits for a Radical constituency in the North and who is often heard upon naval matters, described his position to me yesterday as that of "a humble stoker in the national gas works." I do not know whether the term gas works has ever been applied to the House of Commons before, but whether the description is original or not, it is as neat as it is accurate. Certainly the amount of gas produced at Westminster is enormous.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued yesterday states:—His Excellency the Governor considers it to be due to his Government to specially acknowledge the great services rendered to the Presidency of Bombay by the Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. I. E., who, on Tuesday morning last, left His Excellency's Executive Council and retired from the Civil Service.

From an early period of his service his strong personality has left its mark deeply written on every portion of the Presidency with which he has been officially connected. The City of Bombay in particular owes him a debt of gratitude for many improvements carried out during his long tenure of the office of Municipal Commissioner. His Excellency, however, selects for mention here that vivifying re-organisation of its municipal revenues and establishments which enabled the City to carry to a successful issue gigantic undertakings, for the initiation of which he was also responsible, in connection with the provision of a pure and abundanty water-supply.

In Kathiawar and in Sind the Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant fully maintained the best traditions of his Service in all relations of life, and since he was called, at a time of special difficulty, to share the responsibilities of the Central Government his devotion to duty, ability, and foresight, assisted as they are by tact, sympathy, and readiness in debate, have been of great value to Government and of no less benefit to the Presidency at large.

His Excellency the Governor in Council records his sense of the loss to the public service involved in the Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant's retireme t and realises that by very many of all races and creeds in the Presidency his departure will be felt as the removal from their midst of a trusted personal friend.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE AMIR AND THE HADDAH MULLAH.

WHETHER it be that the Amir of Afghanistan has seen the impolicy of giving too great prominence to the Mullah of Haddah, or that he is merely making a show of deference to representations which may have been made on the subject from India, it seems certain, says the "Pioneer" from the latest advices received from Kabul on the subject, that Najib-ud-din has been somewhat coldly received. He has been accommodated in the Jumma Masjid in the Mohalla Tanzar Sazan, near the place where he formerly lived when tutor of Habibullah; but we are told that he has to pay for all the expenses of his maintenance, all assistance from the Afghan exchequer having been refused. His Highness has met him only once, on the occasion when the Mullah read the usual "fatibah" on the late Amir's death. Since then no visits have been interchanged. The old priest is said to be so disgusted with his reception that he would have gone back to his village, had not the Amir requested his presence at the forthcoming Council which is to be charged with the revision of the ecclesiastical law of Afghanistan. Several Mullahs besides Najibuddin had also arrived in Kabul, among them the notorious Mullah Powindah from Waziristan. Mullah Said Akbar from Tirah was understood to be on his way, though with a much smaller following of Afridis than he had hoped for.

ESCAPE OF MILITARY PRISONERS FROM COLABA.

Two British Military prisoners escaped on Thursday from the guard room at Upper Colaba. It appears that two men, one reported to hail from the West Riding Regiment, named Weekley, and the other named Sherman, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now stationed at Colaba had deserted their respective regiments, but were detected and arrested in the Kamatipura section by Constable Aldridge and handed over as deserters to the Military authorities at Colaba on Monday last. They were both detained in the guard room, and were awaiting trial for desertion. On Thursday morning, between the hours of one and three o'clock, they planned their escape, and succeeded in removing one of the bars of the cell, and by this means effected their object. They succeeded in eluding the number of sentries posted along the military lines in Colaba. The sentry nearest the guardroom, who has just returned from service in South Africa, has been placed under arrest by the Military authorities, and the Bombay City Police have been informed of the escape of the prisoners.

C. J. RHODES.

BURIED APRIL 10, 1902.

When that great Kings return to clay,
Or Emperors in their pride,
Grief of a day shall fill a day,
Because its creature died.
But we—we reckon not with those
Whom the mere fates ordain
This power that wrought on us and goes
Back to the Power again.

Dreamer devout, by vision led
Beyond our guess or reach,
The travail of his spirit bred
Cities in place of speech.
So huge the all-mastering thought that drove—
So brief the term allowed—
Nations not words he linked to prove
His faith before the crowd.

It is his will that he look forth
Across the lands he won—
The granite of the ancient north—
Great spaces washed with sun;
There shall he patient make his seat
(As when the death he dared)
And there await a people's feet
In the paths that he prepared.

There, till the vision he foresaw
Splendid and whole arise,
And unimagined empires draw
To council neath his skies,
The immense and brooding spirit still
Shall quicken and control.
Living he was the land, and dead
His soul shall be her soul.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

[This poem was to be read at the burial of Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos.]

OXONIENSIS OXONIENSI.

MARCH 26, 1902.

Our mistress of the Golden Gate,
She hath her tale of noble sons,
Whose names in annals of the State
Are writ for him to read who runs;
Glorious and great protagonists,
Each in his own allotted span,
Who triumphed in the crowded lists
And bore her colours in the van.

She knows her champions of the past,
Whose deeds of righteousness and truth
Have dignified the Queen that cast
Her magic round their hour of youth:
But, though she scan her records well
And search her golden roll of fame,
She finds therein no parallel
To set with this amazing name.

No son who fought and thought as he,
Nor one who bore so far afield
Through such strange shifts of destiny
The ægis of her azure shield:
Not one like this adventurous heart,
Who rose to greatness, blame, and praise
In lines that fell so far apart
From her sequestered garden ways.

Dead worthies in her graves are laid,
For each his carven stone survives,
Half-hidden in some cloistered shade,
As grey and quiet as their lives;
He sleeps beneath another sky,
Sleeps in the trackless waste that seems,
Lonely and vast, to testify
To his illimitable dreams.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS AT THE CORONATION.

SERGEANT F. A. REDDIE has been selected to represent the Bombay Light Horse at the Coronation, and Sergeant Major R. W. Remington will represent the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who have the privilege of selecting two representatives, submitted the names of Colour Sergeant R. F. Smith, and Colour Sergeant E. W. Fero for approval, and these gentlemen have also been formally entrusted with the duty of representing the corps at the Coronation ceremony.

C. M. S. BOMBAY AUXILIARY.

THE report of the Bombay or Western India Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society for last year contains a lot of interesting information concerning the various institutions connected with the Society in Bombay. It shows that the Auxiliary has under its care 3,784 baptised Christians, including 1,440 communicants, and that there are also connected with the branch nine ordained missionaries and one lay missionary. The number of Indian clergy and lay agents connected with the Auxiliary is 81. During the year at the various mission stations 242 adults were baptised, and 298 children, making a total of 540. There were 1,758 persons under preparation for baptism. Contributions to the C. M. S. Local Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 642, and the receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,787-11-10 including a balance of Rs. 497 brought forward. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,085-11-3.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

A MEETING of members of the Mahomedan community was held yesterday in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall for the purpose of adopting the progress report of the Hedjaz Railway Fund. Among those present were the Hon Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Messrs Hajee Sahu Sidick, Kazi Kutbudin, Hajee Abdul Karim, Hajee Abubekir, Mahomed Hossan Muckba, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyan, Messrs. Hajee Ismail Allana Wahidina, Mahomed Beg, the vice Consul for Turkey, Surgeon Major Nehad Beg, Kazi Ismail Mahomed, Hajee Esmeria Patel, Moulvi Abdulla Khan Bahadur, Hajee Abdul Rahaman, Messrs Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Abdul Sattar, Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Hajee Ibrahim Mahomed, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Musabhoy, Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf Kraikhaty, Messrs Shaik Ahmed Gnaswar Tathall Saaik Ahmed, Amiruddin Tyebjee, Tiebnil Najin etc.

The Hedjaz Railway, which extends from Jeddah to Mecca and to Medina and Damascus was projected under the patronage of the Sultan of Turkey, and all Mahomedans have been invited to subscribe to the funds required for its construction. Some fifteen months ago a meeting of Mahomedans of all classes was held in the Anjuman Hall, when a representative committee was elected to collect subscriptions for aiding this railway for religious purposes. Yesterday on the motion of Mr. Mahomed Hussan Muckba, seconded by Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee was called to the chair.

The chairman in briefly referring to the good progress made by the Railway, stated that he was glad that during his temporary absence, the Mahomedans had shewn great zeal and earnestness in the work and had promised large subscriptions. The work which the Anjuman was expected to do was to send the subscription to the proper quarter. The public need have no apprehension in the matter, because they had seen so far how well the work had been attended to by their officers. The chairman had no doubt that every Mahomedan would be glad to contribute his might to this religious fund. The chairman read a letter to the address of the secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam from the first member of the Hedjaz Railway High Commission, which stated:—1. The total amount of monies required for the railway scheme was five million pounds. 2. Until now one million pounds were assured, nearly one half of which was received, and the other half was about to be received. 3. The work was commenced for the present only from Damascus about 14 months ago. 4. Forty miles of line had been constructed. 4. The period for the whole work was expected to be four or five years. 5. The line will be connected with the Railway which will afterwards be constructed from Bagdad.

It was proposed by Mr. Saboo Sidick and seconded by Mr. Jackeria Ahmed Patel, that the promised subscriptions should be collected by the officers of the Anjaman, and steps taken to forward the same to the Special Railway Commissioner at Constantinople; and also that further steps be taken to collect additional subscriptions from the Mahomedan public.

The proposition was supported by Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Mr. Mahomed Beg, Turkish Vice-Consul, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

Mr. Mahomed Beg, in speaking to the proposition, said the Railway was to be from Damascus to Jeddah. It was complained by Indian Mahomedans that, if the railway had been constructed from Jeddah, it would have been of greater use to them. But he failed to see the distinction. The present line might not be of much use to the Indian Mahomedans, still it would be of great use to the Mahomedans of other countries. There were two Concessions appointed by His Majesty the Sultan, one for the construction of the Railway and the other for raising subscriptions. The chief Engineer was an Italian gentleman. The contributors were to be awarded medals of silver and gold according to their contributions.

Those present subscribed to the fund and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TO EXPLOIT PERSIAN OIL.

REPORTED CONCESSION TO AN AUSTRALIAN MILLIONAIRE.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram, dated April 5, says the "Novoye Vremya" comments with some degree of irritation on the report that the Government of Persia has granted to Mr. Darcy, an Australian millionaire—that is to say, to a British subject—a concession to exploit the oil springs in the valley of the River Kerkah, in addition to those situated to the south-east of that valley. This annoyance is prompted by the fear of a competition which will threaten Russia's oil trade, and still more by the dread that, thanks to the concession, British influence will be strengthened in the region in question in opposition to that of Russia.—Reuter.

THE "Morgen Zeitung," a Vienna Journal, states that Ricciotto Garibaldi, the well-known Italian free lance, has, in response to an appeal from the Provincial magnates, conditionally consented to head a rebellion in Albania against Turkish rule.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, took place last night at the Town Hall, general Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District, presiding. The proceedings opened with an overture, after which the chairman distributed the prizes to the successful members of the corps.

Lieutenant Colonel

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

COUNT BULOW IN VIENNA.

COUNT VON BULOW, the German Imperial Chancellor, arrived in Vienna on Wednesday evening (April 9).

The visit, following on the conference at Venice with Signor Prinetti, naturally excites some attention. The "Times" correspondent at Vienna remarks that "whether, as is reported, the Chancellor's journey was decided upon some time ago, or whether it is the result of instructions received from the Emperor while he was on his way, would seem to be a matter of secondary importance. In any case it cannot occasion surprise in view of the recent meeting between the Chancellor and Signor Prinetti at Venice and of the now approaching renewal of the Triple Alliance." The correspondent adds:—

There is little doubt that the Triple Alliance will be renewed before long. It is no secret that Italy has made her allies wait for her decision in the hope of securing certain concessions in the commercial treaties, and notably the maintenance of the present clause on the importation of Italian wines into the monarchy which fixes a mere nominal duty and which the Austro-Hungarian Government do not see their way to continuing. The standpoint of this country is that commercial questions must be kept entirely aloof from political considerations, and if I am not mistaken that view is shared in Berlin.

In any case, it is hardly to be assumed that Italy would make her agreement to renew the Triple Alliance dependent or concessions for the commercial treaties, even if it appeared desirable to the Italian Government to attempt to take advantage of the former to procure the latter. Moreover, King Victor Emmanuel is known to be personally favourable to the maintenance of the alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany. That is a well-authenticated fact of first-rate importance which need suffer no manner of doubt. I even think I may go the length of asserting that not only is the Triple Alliance extremely likely to be renewed very shortly but that its power will be unaltered. All the rumours that have been current in the Continental Press concerning contemplated modifications have never been substantiated and I hear that they are without foundation.

The "Berliner Post" writes:—

Count von Bulow's visit to the old Imperial Capital on the Danube is a useful step to his meeting with Signor Prinetti at Venice, but there is no reason for expecting special stipulations. To judge from the present situation, the question of a Commercial Treaty is not ripe; though a discussion with the Foreign Minister of the Danubian Empire is desirable, and may materially advance the interests of the Triple Alliance.

The inspired "Neueste Nachrichten" says, among other things:—

The whole situation clearly shows that Count von Bulow's visit to Vienna has as little to do with political or commercial objects as his meeting with Signor Prinetti at Venice. It is rather the natural expression of the continuance of intimate relations and complete confidence between the Allies. It further shows the shallowness of those who believe that petty incidents like the expulsion of a few Austrians from Prussia would shake the Austro-German Alliance. . . . In our opinion, all artificial reasons given for Count von Bulow's visit to Vienna are superfluous.

NEAR AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

In connection with Count von Bulow's conference at Vienna, the "Standard" correspondent writes:—

Among the other matters which will force themselves on the consideration of the two Ministers the situation in the Near East is likely to occupy a prominent place, together with the important event of the signing of the Manchuria Treaty. The maintenance of tranquillity in South-Eastern Europe having been showd by experience to depend largely on the state of things in North Eastern Asia, the conclusion of the Manchuria Treaty is regarded here as a master stroke of Russian policy, even if it is merely a consequence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It gives Russia time to finish the Siberian and Manchurian Railways, without which a forward policy in the Far East would not have the slightest chance. It is hoped, in Russia, that the lines will be completed before the expiry of 18 months after the ratification of the Manchuria Treaty that is to say, before the term fixed for final evacuation of Manchuria has expired. In any case, the moment they are completed Russia would be able to find, at any time, a pretext for remaining in or reoccupying the Manchurian Province, provided that she does not smirk a conflict with Japan and England. But for the two or three years, at any rate, there will be peace in the Far East, and the expectation here is that there will be such a revival of trade and industrial activity as will occupy the attention of every first-class Power in Europe.

At the same time Russia will be free of her anxieties in that part of the world, and she may shift the scene of her activity elsewhere; to Persia or Afghanistan, to the Mediterranean or to the Near East, including Turkey. In the best informed circles in Vienna it is believed that—beyond raising the question of the Dardanelles, and extorting fresh exclusive privileges for the passage of Russian warships from and to the Black Sea, which she has always regarded as a Russian lake—Russia will leave Turkey alone for the time being, at any rate in Europe. That is to say, she will not, it is thought, encourage this year either the Macedonian or the Albanian movement, and will remain faithful to her Balkan Agreement with Austria Hungary. This, however, is by no means certain and if Russia does not act herself, she may be bound by her alliance with France which has also, like the Triple Alliance, assumed a new form to further French ambitions in Morocco or Siam or some other distant country, the result being the same as if Russia herself were restive.

THE NEAR EAST.

The "Neue Freie Presse," in its morning edition last Friday, published a rather alarming report to the effect that a sanguinary collision had taken place between Servian bands and Arnauts—that is, Mahomedan Albanians—in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar in the neighbourhood of Kolashin, near the Montenegrin frontier, and that a rising was imminent in that regions. The Vienna paper says:—

For weeks past Servian and Montenegrin agitators had been stirring up the Orthodox Slavs against the Mahomedan Arnauts in Old Servia, and weapons and ammunition had been smuggled over the frontier from Servia. The Arnauts on learning these facts attacked the armed bands who had invaded their country, and a murderous conflict ensued. The flame of insurrection ran through the country like wildfire. Orders were given from Constantinople to despatch reinforcements of troops with the utmost speed to put into threatened by the rising, in order to prevent a further incursion of bands from Servia, and, at the same time, to quickly suppress the rising.

Russia, as protector of Orthodox peoples in the Balkans, had already impressed upon Turkey with utmost emphasis that it was her duty to prevent a civil war breaking out; and Austria-Hungary will probably address a warning to the Servian Government to guard the frontier carefully, and not to permit armed men to cross it on their way to the disturbed district. It may thus be reasonably anticipated that the insurrection will rapidly die down from want of fuel; but it depends on the energy with which Turkey fulfils her duty in restoring order how soon an end can be put to this new movement in the Balkans.

On April 4 also the "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Berlin:—

According to reports received by the "Kolnische Zeitung" from Macedonia, the activity of the secret societies is increasing. There is great excitement among the whole population, Christians as well as Mahomedans, but popular feeling is turned not against the Government, but against the conspirators who are compelling people, and especially Greek Orthodox Christians, to pay tribute. In well informed quarters however the opinion prevails that nothing worse than more or less frequent collisions between raiding bands and the troops need be expected, and that there will be no occasion for re-opening the Eastern Question. At the same time it is pointed out that there is a danger in the renewed outcry, in the European Press, for reforms. Commenting on the above reports, the "Kolnische" says:—

These communications lay proper stress on the fact that a demand for reforms on behalf of the Christians alone involves a certain risk. The Mahomedan needs, and deserves, reforms as much as the so-called Christian, who, with or without reforms, is always more inclined to disturb the peace. The recent history of the Ottoman Empire has clearly proved that reforms which are not organically rooted in Turkish soil, but are enforced, produce nothing but bloodshed and stubborn obstinacy on the part of leading Turkish authorities concerned. Should the question, therefore, of reform be taken up by Diplomatists, the Berlin Treaty must be remembered, which clearly prescribes that reform measures must elaborated with the aid of the native population. This is a guarantee that the Mahomedans shall also be listened to, and, perhaps, first of all. Undue favour of the Christians will prove a failure."

Salonica, March 31 (Reuter).—Some of the most alarming rumours from the interior lack confirmation. The prisons, however, are everywhere filled to overflowing, and the shrinking traffic receipts of the different railways (especially of the Monastir line), together with the withdrawal of credits usually granted by wholesale mercantile houses in Salonica to their country customers, are eloquent as to the widespread feeling of insecurity.

A Reuter telegram (Constantinople, April 5) says:—From later information regarding the attack on the Government and telegraph offices at Ipek it appears that the assailants were Albanians under the leadership of a tribal chief named Issa, and that they demand the release of the Albanians who were arrested on a charge of complicity in the disturbances which occurred last February in the Ipek district between the followers of the Albanian chief Mollah Zekka and other clansmen. The Mutessarif and the officials succeeded in escaping, but the Albanians occupied the konak. Essad Pasha, the military commander at Uskub, has telegraphed to Constantinople asking whether he is to release the prisoners.

On April 7 the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed:—

The absence of all news from Novi Bazar, owing to the rioters having taken possession of the telegraph office, causes some uneasiness here. An evening paper exhorts the Austrian military authorities to be prepared for the spread of the local insurrection to the southern part of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar which is garrisoned both by Austrian and Turkish troops—that is, the part west of the Lim River. Here Austria has an infantry brigade, with two mountain batteries; and reinforcements could quickly be drawn from Bosnia, if necessary. The weaknesses displayed by the Turkish garrison of the town of Novi Bazar, where it is believed there were several battalions of the 11th Reserve Regt. as well as a body of Gendarmes, would make precautions on the part of Austria indefensible. At Ipek, where the konak of the Albanians and the telegraph office have also been seized by riotous Albanians, and the Turkish officials made prisoners, there was also a garrison of several battalions of the 30th Nizam (Regular) Brigade, besides some battalions of the 4th Redif or Reserve Brigade. This seems to show that the Albanian danger is a real one, while the Macedonian is not, at least at present. The situation in Albania, indeed, would be alarming were it not that Russia and Austria use the same language in Constantinople as to Italy's intrigues in Albania, where, it is said, the Italian Government has for small occurrences of this year in the Balkans from those which became historical by leading to something greater, and, finally to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the combined and active Austro-Turkish war is awakened. Without reconciling by one or other of the Great Powers, even the Albanians, and still less the Macedonians, can withstand the military strength of Turkey.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed on the same date:—

Sanity as is the intelligence respecting what is going on in Macedonia, enough is known to make it evident that the revolutionists are little concerned as to what suits the convenience of Europe, and, in particular, that of Austria-Hungary and Russia. M. Sarafof deliberately states that it is beyond their power to interfere with the Macedonian movement. The methods now employed by his followers have a strong resemblance to those of the Anarchists, in so far as they consist in terrorising the defenceless population while carefully avoiding the Turkish troops. They are admirably organised and even have an efficient postal service of their own. They have received donations from sympathisers abroad, and it is not unlikely that they may do more mischief before the movement is suppressed.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April, 7th Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether he will state what is meant in a recent order by the Commander-in-Chief in India by the dates 13 1-4 and 22 1-4 years' service, and what number of men are thus serving in India beyond the terms of their engagement.

Lord G. Hamilton: The terms of engagement referred to are 12 years and 21 years respectively. To these terms one year is added under section 87 of the Army Act and the men have then to be discharged with all convenient speed which has been interpreted by the War Office to be within three months. I am not aware that there are any cases in which men are serving beyond the terms of their engagement as thus explained.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

On Tuesday, April 8, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether arrangements can be made for the military hospitals in India to be provided with surgical instruments of modern pattern, and will surgical instruments with wooden handles either to be withdrawn or refitted with metal handles.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed that all instruments sent to India in recent years have metal handles, but I will inquire more fully into the matter, and, if there is any reason to suppose that a large proportion of the surgical instruments now in use in India are not of the most approved pattern, the Government of India will, I have no doubt, be anxious to replace them with as little delay as possible.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On Thursday, April 10, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the dates upon which the contracts with the two remaining originally guaranteed Indian Railways, the Madras Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Company, will terminate; and whether, when these railway companies are taken over by the Government, the terms of purchase will be similar to those in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; what have been the total sums of capital expended on these two railway systems, and what are the amounts of the arrears due from each in respect of interest or other outlay drawn from public revenues in sustaining the obligations of the guarantors whether these arrears can be adjusted by discount off the purchase price when the two companies are finally taken over, and whether precautions will be taken to safeguard the Indian revenues and tax payers when the settlement is made.

Lord G. Hamilton: The dates are December 31, 1905, and December 31, 1907, respectively. The terms of purchase are laid down in the contracts. The total sums of capital expended on the two systems up to March 31, 1901, were as follows:—Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian, £10,397,910; Madras, £11,007,573. As I stated on August 7 last, the Government of India by a contract in 1870 gave up all claim to repayment of advances of interest in exchange for the right of the companies to more than half the surplus profits. In all these arrangements the interests of the Indian taxpayer have been, and will be fully considered.

THE OPERATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

Mr. Malcolm asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state or will state, at an early date, the total list of casualties to British and Indian troops from all causes during the recent blockade operations in Waziristan.

Lord G. Hamilton.—The total casualties from all causes during the recent blockade operations in Waziristan were:—From commencement of passive blockade to Nov. 22 last.—Native ranks, 33 killed or died of wounds, 20 wounded, 169 died of sickness; during active operations, Nov. 23 to end of blockade. —British officers, one died of wounds, four wounded, none died of sickness; native ranks, 29 killed or died of wounds, 105 wounded, 236 died of sickness.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that many of the mud huts provided by the Government of India for the Native soldiers have doorways only four feet high, opening into a room eight feet square, with the springing of the ceiling barely six feet from the floor, and that these rooms are devoid of either light or ventilation; that the mud huts in which the Native officer is located consists of two small rooms, one of which is used as his office and bedroom combined, while the other is occupied by his wife and family and is without light or ventilation; and will he say whether arrangements can be made for the better housing of the Native troops.

Lord G. Hamilton: The authorised accommodation for a native commissioned officer in Bengal, Punjab, and Bombay consists of two room providing a floor area of 220 square feet, with a cook-house, a stable, and an open courtyard. The height of the roof varies from 12 feet to 14 feet. For the rank and file each man is provided with accommodation to the extent of 60 square feet, the roof being from 12 feet to 14 feet high. Married men are provided with rooms of larger size. In Madras the space allowed is somewhat greater. The dimensions are now actually laid down in all buildings constructed at the expense of the State.

SPECIAL BOUNTY TO TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what is the exact amount of the proportion of the special bounty to time-expired men to be paid by India, and what the amount of the saving to India on transport, which the retention of these men effects.

Lord G. Hamilton: The exact amount of the proportion of the special bounty to time-expired men to be paid by India is one half.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE Pekin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 4:—

A comparison of the revised Manchurian Convention now ready for signature with the authentic text of the rejected Convention which I telegraphed from Han-kau on Nov. 3, shows that, while China has consented to the insertion of an admission which is historically untrue, that the Chinese were the aggressors in the incidents on the Amur in 1900, she has secured material advantages, the most satisfactory of which have all, in the main, already been telegraphed.

1. Manchuria is affirmed to be an integral part of the Chinese Empire.

2. The period of evacuation is reduced from three years to 18 months.

3. The decision regarding the garrisons in Manchuria applies only during the period of withdrawal; afterwards China is permitted a free hand.

4. There is no prohibition of artillery.

5. The stipulation that without the permission of Russia the Liao River is not to be bridge nor the railway prolonged is altered to read that in these matters China shall act in concert with Russia.

The Convention has been already submitted by China to the three Powers chief interested commercially—England, Japan, and America—and has been equally approved by all three.

THE CONVENTION SIGNED.

The same correspondent telegraphs on April 9:—This morning the Emperor affixed his seal to the Manchurian Convention, so that, as regards China, the Convention is already ratified.

With regard to the restitution of Neu-chwang to China, which is of high importance to England, the position is as follows:—Russia by the Convention has undertaken to withdraw from the Great Wall to the Liao river within the first six months; from east of the Liao river, including the remaining portion of Mukden and Kirin, within the second six months; and from Heshang-kiang within the third six months. Neu-chwang, being east of the Liao river, is included in the second period, and may apparently remain in Russian occupation for one year from yesterday. Russia, however, in deference to the wishes of China, has separately undertaken to withdraw from Neu-chwang after the abolition of the Tien-tsin provisional Government, and that Government is not abolished within the first period she will withdraw from Neu-chwang in the first or second month of the second period by which time unfortunately the port is blocked for the winter. The restoration to the Chinese of the Shan-hai-kwan-Neu-chwang-Sin-min-ting railway will take place in the first period, but separately Russia has promised that the restitution will immediately follow the return of the Peking-Tien-tsin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway now controlled and managed in the interest of the allied Powers by the British railway administrations. Opinion generally approves of the Convention, considering its advantages to be fairly balanced.

According to private information, which reaches the "Times" for trustworthy source, a final agreement was placed on record on Friday morning in Pekin with regard to the new Manchurian Convention. Russia waives the question of special privileges for the Russo-Chinese Bank and undertakes to evacuate the whole province within 18 months. During the period of evacuation the Chinese are not to increase their forces in Manchuria without the consent of Russia, but after the evacuation is completed she will only be required to notify Russia of any proposed increase. Chinese may be employed in the civil personnel of the railway, but it must not include Japanese or any foreigners except Russians.

Paris, April 4.—Commenting on the reported conditions on which Russia will evacuate Manchuria the "Temps" remarks that these are the minimum which Russia can ask for the protection of her interests, and that it would not be wise for the other Powers to oppose the conclusion of so soothing an agreement.

It implies respect of the rights of China and the protection of Russia's interests, and it sets aside the eventuality of a Russo-Japanese conflict in the Far East. England and Japan ought, may, therefore, to be less satisfied than France and Russia with a solution of the Manchurian Question so favourable to the general peace.

Washington, April 4 (Reuter).—It is stated here that Russia did not see the assent of the United States to the Russo-Chinese Manchurian Convention, which is on the point of being concluded, but the United States has already expressed objections to certain features of the original convention, and as there is no appearance of any alteration of the agreement the United States would not interpose any objection to the ratification of the existing document, but if material alterations were necessary.

The plan to which Russia pledges herself to evacuate Manchuria as soon as the Powers negotiate Tien-tsin is regarded as a test condition of the agreement and calculated to bring the withdrawal of the Powers.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH DELAREY.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

BAYS SUFFER SEVERELY.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

At noon on Friday the War Office issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, Tuesday, April 3, 10 p. m.—General W. Kitchener reports from Driekuli, Western Transvaal, on 31st March he sent Cookson and Kler on from that place to reconnoitre towards Hart River.

They soon struck track of guns, and carried on running fight for eight miles following it through bush.

On emerging upon plain large Boer reinforcements advanced against flanks, forcing our troops to take up defensible position hastily. Entrenched at close quarters. Fighting ensued till Delarey repulsed on all sides.

Delarey, Kemp, and other leaders in vain attempted to persuade men to renew action; 1,500 Boers took part in fight, but they had suffered too heavily and cleared away to the north-west and south.

Our losses also severe. Casualties will be reported separately. Twenty-eighth Mounted Infantry did excellently. Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party under Lieut. Bruce Carruthers holding their post till every man killed or wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery Rifles showed great steadiness allowing Boers to advance within 200 yards, then repelling with steady ride fire.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

Pretoria, Friday.—News has been received of an action between Delarey's forces, under the immediate command of Kemp and Potgieter, and a British force consisting of two columns, commanded respectively by Colonel Kler and Colonel Cookson, the former comprising the the newly raised Artillery Mounted Rifles and the latter the last Canadian contingent, Damants Horse, and two squadrons of Yeomanry.

Full particulars are at present wanting, but it appears that the British columns were attacked with great determination and that the action lasted some time.

There was however no doubt as to the issue. The Boers were driven off and they admit a loss of 137 killed and wounded.

The scene of the action was a farm called Doornbult, a few miles south of the place where Delarey fought his successful engagement with Lord Methuen. The result is a distinct blow to the prestige of Delarey who twice within a fortnight has suffered serious loss.—Reuter.

HOLDING THE BOERS AT BAY.

Klerksdorp Saturday.—On the 29th of March General Kitchener hearing that a force of the enemy were at a point north-west of Klerksdorp made arrangements to engage them; accordingly forces under Colonels Cookson, Kekr and Lowe consisting of Royal Artillery, Damants, Horse, Canadian Rifles, 27th and 30th Mounted Infantry with guns and pompoms moved out.

THE ENEMY FOUND.

On the 31st, after having covered a distance of about seven miles, our advance scouts saw column of dust some distance ahead. They also perceived the treaks of a gun-carriage, and following this up they later on located a body of the enemy in front.

Taking with him the light transport guns Colonel Cookson started off in pursuit, and after a hard chase extending over a distance of five miles an advance party of Damant's Horse came in contact with a superior body of the enemy, who immediately opened fire on their pursuers. Our men hastily dismounting returned the fire, and after some sharp exchange repulsed the enemy's attack.

At the same moment another body of Boers estimated at a thousand strong, appeared on the scene and made a determined effort to turn the left flank of the main body, which meanwhile had been coming up after the advance party. An engagement ensued, which lasted half an hour, and that resulted in the rapid retirement of the enemy in a westerly direction.

Waggons holding one day's supplies were then hurriedly brought up and the camp was rapidly entrenched in case of further attack. Two homesteads situated on a portion of camping-ground were also utilised as a part of the means of defence. This work had scarcely been accomplished when heavy gun-fire was directed upon the camp from a north-west direction.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE CAMP.

It speedily became evident that the Boers were determined to make a bold effort to capture the Camp. Our troops took up positions along a spruit which ran east and west, the main body being between the home-steads previously referred to occupying a space of one thousand yards which separated the two buildings. The troops were arranged in a semi-circle whose two points faced north. On the extreme right were Damant's Horse with the 28th Mounted Infantry Artillery Rifles, 17th Mounted Infantry, and 27th and 32nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts on the extreme left. The Canadians held the point of advance across the front of the semi-circle.

The enemy opened the engagement with heavy pom-pom fire from the left; their gunners making remarkably good practice. Shells fell among some of our mules, causing them to stampede. The 28th Mounted Infantry were met with a very heavy fire from the Boers who were hidden from view by the thick bush.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

The engagement quickly became general. The enemy pushed their attack vigorously on the left and rear, but everywhere they met with a most stubborn resistance. The 28th Mounted Infantry, finding it impossible to stand the heavy fire poured into them, were gradually forced back greatly reduced in numbers, losing no fewer than forty-five killed and wounded. They still managed to hold the enemy in check for a time, but the latter becoming emboldened followed up their attack, only to be met by a heavy fire from the Canadians, who poured volleys into them at a distance of 200 yards. The result was that although the enemy delivered an all-round attack they were repulsed everywhere, our troops behaving with the greatest gallantry.

The enemy gathered up their strength for a final attack on the right flank. The ensuing struggle was a severe one, and had it not been for the remarkable courage of our men it is probable that the Boers would have succeeded in breaking down our defence.

AN HEROIC CANADIAN.

Damant's Horse came in for a heavy share of the fighting, and had to fall back at one point as their position became weak owing to their thin ranks. Others were, however, speedily sent forward to strengthen them, and eventually General Delarey being unable to bring his men on again, retired leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field.

One Canadian soldier—a private Evans—although mortally wounded in the thick of the fight, after firing his bandolier full of ammunition, broke his rifle.

The Boers were under Delarey, Kemp, Liebenberg, Colliers, and Commandants Vermaas and Van Zyl.

Our casualties, though heavy, are equalled by the Boer losses the enemy saying that our shrapnel and pom-poms were very effective during the retirement.

After the enemy had retired all hands turned out for the purpose of throwing up breastworks and other means of defence to make the place impregnable, among other protections being wire entanglements and gunpits.

The night passed quietly, and on the morning of the 1st of April it was decided to await the arrival of General Walter Kitchener, who reached the spot about mid-day. He ordered the camp to be moved back to the main body. On the way our men found several farms full of wounded Boers, and also a large number of dead saddled horses which were found close to the camp, testing to the accuracy of our fire. The Boer gun fire, although accurate, did very little damage owing to the shells not bursting.—Central News.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg wrote on April 3:—The news that a British subject has received from the Persian Government a concession to work the oil-beds of the Kerkhah Valley has provoked another angry article from the "Novoe Vremya." That journal is afraid that the development of the petroleum industry in South-West Persia will expose the Russian oil companies to dangerous competition, and what is still more serious, will help to strengthen in Persia foreign influences hostile to Russia. The policy of Russia in Persia, as it is described by the leading Russian newspaper, aims at "protecting that country from the inrush of foreign enterprise" and thus holding it as a kind of reserve until Russia should have accumulated strength and means. The policy found its expression in the Resp-Pasian Railway Convention, which forbade the granting of any concession for the construction of railroads in Persia. The recent Anglo-Persian Telegraph Agreement shows that the measures taken by Russia to exclude foreign influence from Persia had not been sufficient, and was, says the "Novoe Vremya," a direct blow at Russian interests. The oil concession now obtained is another surprise of the same nature, and the St. Petersburg organ is anxious lest there should be still more to come. It is also afraid that if British capitalists obtain and work concessions in South-West Persia, they will protect the Baghdat railway when it is constructed from failing under Russian influence, and will regard their interests as bound up with the interests of those who have invested money in the railway. It does not quite see how Russia can interfere, as Persia is an independent country; but it expresses the opinion that the resources of Russian diplomacy should be sufficient to prevent any recurrence of such disagreeable surprises.

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Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22n March 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,01,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	219	488	9	716
Or per previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,20,955	21,87,632	37,915	26,55,522
Total for 11 weeks	12,30,955	27,12,632	41,915	39,85,522
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,116	2,12,433	1,916	3,12,465
Per mile of Ry. do.	213	461	4	678
Total to corresponding date do.	13,33,991	27,71,726	31,399	36,36,689

Increase for the week ..... Rs 17,535
Do to date ..... " 3,48,833

A remarkable occurrance occasioning the death of a family is reported from South Circular-road, Dublin, at the house of Augustus O'Neill. When the police burst the door of the house Mr. O'Neill, his wife, and their only child lay dead. The house was filled with gas, which had evidently been escaping for a long time. None of the family had been seen since Saturday night, when it is thought the tragic occurrence took place. Mr. O'Neill had interfered with the gas pipes, as there was an arrangement by which gas did not pass through the meter. It was there the escape was found.

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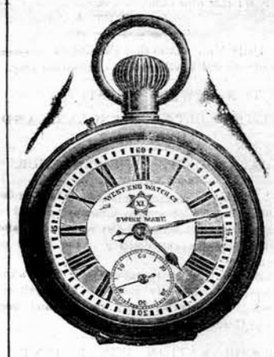

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ROBERT GEORGE HILL, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MOGHIBAI, wife of GOCULJI HIRJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NANDIBAI, widow of WANDRAWAN KARSONDAS, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant.
KESHAVJI MADANJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant.
MEHERBAI, widow of NOWROJI ARDESHIR DAVUR, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
EDWARD JONES, late of Karwar, European Inhabitant.

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J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

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— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENTS SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, Rs. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and all etc., etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	250
2 Do. „ 100		...	...	200
2 Do. „ 75		...	...	150
4 Do. „ 50		...	...	200
5 Do. „ 50		...	...	250
100 Do. „ 10		...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5		...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1		...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of net carefully selected lives.

P. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE MARK.
This renowned and world popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals in Rome, Boston, Lisbon, Vienna, and others, combining all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine for the cure of the diseases for which it is employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only puts an all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually suppressing those pernicious, the use of which does incalculable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, the result of the horrid, very throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, lacerating dreams, and all the direful sad consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated system.

THERAPION, 4/6 per package, may be procured at 2/3 and Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package, by order of His Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem ...	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ...	10
Examination and Certificate ...	5
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ...	0

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market's Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS and BRAN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bombay Mails of 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 5-8	= plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	= — 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£91 9	= one-anged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 13-16	= plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	= unchanged
Bar Silver in New York	51 3-4	= plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·19 1-2		= unchanged
Berlin Cheque on London	20·43 1-2	= —
Exchange on New York	4·88	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 3-4	„	= „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	„	= „

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Council Bills, Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at Is. 3 31-32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 12,000. Spot 5 6-32, plus 2-32. Arrivals closed firm.

Apl. Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5·3	5·3	4·42	4·29
plus 3	plus 4 plus 3	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000	bales.
Do. last year	14,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Do. to Continent	6,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2	
Futures, month of July	9·28 plus 13	
Do. do. Oct.	8·24 plus 7	

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 38 3-4. April-May Business done. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 1-4. April-May Buyers done. Tone firmer.

Linseed 54 1-4. June-July. Business done. Tone firmer.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£29,400,000	Inc.	£700,000
Public Deposits	£11,000,000	Inc.	£1,700,000
Other do.	£29,400,000	Inc.	£400,000
Other Securities	£28,300,000	Inc.	£1,200,000
Notes and Gold	£25,200,000	Inc.	£800,000

The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday the 24th April, 1902 :—

Cotton	5,050 bales.
Wheat	24,130 cwts.
Linseed	11,409 „
Rapeseed	8,011 „
Gingellyseed	2,447 „
Poppyseed	6,551 „
Groundnuts	233 „
Castorseed	2,390 „
Rice	78,635 „
Myrabolams	7,000 „
Cottonseed	15,790 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

ARRIVALS of all descriptions of produce are coming into Bombay on a fairly large scale, and while complaints are made of the absence of fresh orders from Europe for almost all our articles of export, shipments continue to be made, as previous contracts have to be fulfilled, and our busy shipping season is now at its height. The Cotton market has been very firm with stronger advices from Liverpool and New York, and a steady enquiry locally, chiefly from shippers. The further heavy decline in silver since last mail left, has reacted on the mill industry of Bombay, and with a rise in cotton and a fall in China exchanges, the local mills have not been so much in evidence at Colaba. But the daily sales have been fairly large, though, doubtless, the rise of about Rs. 6 which has taken place in most descriptions, has tended to check business. The enquiry runs chiefly on Bengals and the higher classes of Oomras now obtainable in the market. There is little enquiry for forward delivery, and purchasers are confined to ready lots for immediate shipment. The enquiry from Japan consists chiefly of good stapled descriptions, Broach Tinnys, Dharwars and Westerns. The demand from Europe continues to show signs of improvement, but the higher rates asked by dealers owing to the firm advices from Liverpool and America renders business difficult.

There has been a little more to do in the Seeds market throughout the week. Prices have been raised in Linseed, but other descriptions do not show much change as with better advices from Europe and stronger markets up-country, holders of stock are less keen to part at the rates offered by shippers. In Linseed a good business is reported at from Rs. 9-7 Rs. 9-12 per cwt. and the market closes firm. In Rapeseed a small business has taken place. Present prices offered by buyers show a less on up-country rates now ruling, and also on the stocks in Bombay, and dealers are holding back. Poppyseed has been rather firmer, and with a better enquiry from shippers, a small business has been transacted. Castorseed has also been in slightly better demand. The general tone for all oil seeds is steady to firm.

In the Piece-goods market there is no improvement to report. The recent rise in cotton and in Manchester prices had some encouraging effect on the up-country markets, and of all to hand to get fair enquiries for favourite cloths in the bazar. The reductions on account of plague at Amritsar, however, has put a stop to all purchases for that big market, and the tone in our bazar is rather discouraging. Prices remain unchanged with a tendency to drop. No indent business is done, but some firms are reported to have made their own purchases in prints for the next season and also in greys and whites.

The Yarn market continues quiet but steady, and the prices remain unchanged. No 20s are fairly inquired for, but other qualities continue neglected. Demand from China has temporarily stopped owing to the fall in the rate of exchange. Owing to free arrivals of Copper and Yellow Metal, and a falling off in the demand, prices are reduced. Copper is now sold at Rs. 54 and Yellow Metal at Rs. 46-8 per cwt. No fresh business has been done this week either in ready or forward. The Iron Market is steady, but there is not any inclination on the part of dealers to operate freely, as stocks are sufficient, and they will not require much during the rains. No business worth mentioning is reported. Spelter, pig lead and quicksilver are neglected, owing to very small demand. Resales have been made at much under home equivalents.

The Coal market is very quiet. A small quantity of Scotch Coal was sold at Rs. 13-8, and a few tons of Jherriagarh have been sold at the same price. The Freight market has been steady since last mail left, and a fair amount has been booked for ready and forward shipment. For April loading business has been done at about 13s. 6d. for seeds and 14s. to 14s. 6d. Cotton, according to ports required. For May, June, July, bookings have been made at 13s. 3d. for picked ports, for August 13s. 6d. and September 13s. 9d. It is reported that a steamer has been chartered at 13s. 3d. one 13s. 9d. two picked posts, May-June loading. The steamer Winchester has been fixed for Japan, May loading, at 10s. 6d.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, dated 18th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

	LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs. 12,59,840	Increase
Other Deposits	„ 35,91,423	Decrease
Credits Undrawn	„ 3,24,394	do.
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities	Rs. 6,701	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	„ 11,434	do.
Specie on Securities	„ 1,73,989	Decrease
Loans do.	„ 8,29,610	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	„ 10,98,695	Increase
Balance with other Banks	„ 1,72,144	do.
Cash	„ 33,42,847	Decrease

This statement shows an increase in the Trade Demand of 46 10 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 22nd instant, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Cash at Head Office	25 1-2 lakhs	Increase.
Do. Branches	35 „	Decrease.
Government Balances	21 „	do.
Banks Investments	2 „	Increase.
Public Demand	17 „	Decrease.

Both the Presidency Banks have the Bank rate unchanged at 6 per cent. per annum. On Monday last there was a slight inquiry for fixed deposits at 3 1-2 per cent per annum for two months, but on receipt of official news regarding the despatch from up-country to Bombay of upwards of half a crore of rupees to pay off existing loans on rupee paper, the quotations for short deposits reverted to three per cent. per annum, and at this rate the demand is limited. The leading feature in the exchange market during the past week has been the comparative absence of mercantile paper. On Monday and Tuesday the quoted rate for three months sight D-A credits was Is. 4 5-32d. and no bills were forthcoming. Since Wednesday morning banks have been willing buyers at Is. 4 1-8d. for ready and forward, but the amount placed has been on small lines. In Bank paper the volume of business has also been small. The quotation for Telegraphic Transfers has been Is. 3 15-16d. but on Tuesday morning a line was placed at Is. 3 31-32d. which was eagerly snapped up, and the rate was immediately withdrawn, at the close Is. 3 15-16d. for early delivery is doubtful. Bank Demand was quoted Is. 3 31-32d. for the mail and forward, for May—June. Business at this price was limited, but on Wednesday when the quotation was withdrawn a good inquiry arose from the bazaar, and though the rate was refused for ready, purchases were made for May and June. At the close Banks are not keen sellers over Is. 3 15-16d. for any delivery before October next. China exchanges have declined considerably with the heavy fall in silver during the week, and rates quoted have been more or less nominal. A good business has been done in Japanese bills on the basis of 149 1-2 for 30 days' sight. The applications for Council Bills on Wednesday last amounted to 776 lakhs. Allotments were made of 24·90 lakhs in Bills at Is. 3 15-16d. and 5·40 lakhs, Telegraphic Transfers at Is. 3 31-32d. The difference of one thirty-second in the allotment of Bills and T. T.s is to be noted, and is a sign of the easier money conditions prevailing in India. An extra allotment of one lakh Bills was made at Is. 3 31-32d. and only small parties mail of the 11th April, arrived in Bombay to-day, brought silver to Bombay £160,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	10·10
Bombay	„	11·60
Madras	„	6·50=28·20 lakhs.

The mail of the 18th April, due in Bombay about the 2nd May brings silver to Bombay £1,70,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	4·90
Bombay	„	3·10
Madras	„	2·40=10·40 lakhs.

The mail of the 25th April, due in Bombay about the 9th May, brings silver to Bombay £160,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	11·00.
Bombay	„	9·30
Madras	„	5·40=25·70 lakhs.

The market for silver has been very active during the week and a brisk business has been doing. The heavy decline in the price has brought out large up country orders, and a good deal of silver has been cleared from the Bank's. There is a little business reported in gold.

There has been a very steady tone in the Rupee Paper market since last mail left. This is partly due to the easier tone of the Money market, and also to the large amount of Cash paper withdrawn by a Central India State. The large surplus looming over the market for several months past has practically disappeared, and there is a healthier tone in the bazaar. Ready paper is scarce, as investors have been gradually absorbing the available balances in the hands of the speculators. The price has risen to about 97 1-2 and a large business has been reported during the week.

The Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to 1,252 1-2 and are steady at the rate. In Mill shares Centrals are unchanged at 1,500 and Swadeshis have changed hands at 605, Chinas are quiet at 430. Currimbhais at 545, Davids steady at 265. Manekjee Petits had declined to 1,635, but have again improved to 1,620. Colaba Land and Mill Company are quiet at 405, Morarjees are steady at 1,405 cum divid end and Sholapurs at 1,640 X.D. In Railway companies a number of Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 410 X.D. and Ahmedabad, Prantej are in demand at Rs. 560. In Press shares Mofussil's are steady at 415, New Indians at 155 and New Berars at 550. In miscellaneous list Alcock Ashdown have improved to 220, Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at 1,675, Badam Piles have changed hands at 154. Kemps are quiet at 274, Treachers at 740, Marcks have changed hands at 133. Port Cannings have improved to 450. The rest of the Companies are more or less unchanged at previous quotations with scarcely any transactions reported in them.

The following are closing quotations :—

Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent repayable 1931			Rs.	103-8
Do.	4	do.	do. 1922	„ 99-8
Bombay Municipal debentures	4	do.	do. 1939-40	„ 97-0
Do	4	do.	do. 1928	„ 96-12
Bombay Improvement Trust	4	do.	do. 1960	„ 99-

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	Is 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	...	Is 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	...	Is 4 1-8d
Do 6 do	do	Is 4 1-4d
French France 3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		126
Shanghai 30 „	„	170
Japan 30 „	„	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady,

Cash	97-12
1st Settlement	97-12
2nd ...	97-11

Money Market :—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6	do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th February	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone strong.

Ready ...	...	...	9 11
Forward, May	...	...	9 11

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6 2	to 6 4
Do.	Forward, May	...	6 2 to 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	6	11 to 6 12
do Forward May	...	6	11 to 6 12

Poppyseed.—Tone firmer.

Ready ...	...	...	8 7 6
Forward, May	...	...	8 7 6

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready ...	...	...	27 8 to 12
Forward, May	...	...	28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	174	167	162	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	184	179	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	183	178	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	196	190	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum	190	183	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	200	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	}	194	189	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	230	226	224	do.
Bhownagger H. G.	...	...	188	25 May
„	...	...	223	25 April.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	220	25 May
„	...	...	200	25 April
Westerns	...	...	199	25 May

COTTON—Tone Firm.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	57,197
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd April.	17,62,810
Shipments for the week, to Europe	21,603
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	11,781
Total	33,404
Shipments from 1st October to 23rd April :—	
Europe	314,514
Japan	417,431
China	75,911
Coast Ports	7,629
Total	815,585
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	14,575
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21,013

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds :—

Cotton	53,161	Bales.
Wheat	61,180	cwts.
Linseed	91,271	„
Rapeseed	1,00,235	„
Gingellyseed	13,196	„
Poppyseed	83,243	„
Groundnuts	7,396	„
Castorseed	19,961	„
Rice	244,055	„
Myrabollams	33,650	„
Cottonseed	85,160	„

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, April 4th.—Since our last report of the 26th ultimo prices have advanced 10 pts. After Easter holidays our market was rather surprised to find New York rising some 20 pts. owing to small crop due to floods and bad weather, interfering with the receipts in the south, and owing to a prominent New York operator covering a large quantity of shorts, and going long some few thousands. This easily affected New York considerably, owing to the entire absence of orders from Liverpool. The news about receipts being curtailed by bad weather is not serious, but the fact that this bad weather still regarding the preparations for new crops, which are by no means forward, may prove serious. The news of planting over Texas and elsewhere is very meagre; and the whole interest on the other side appears to be centred in the possibilities of manipulation. Our Texas friends think that the acreage in the north of Texas will probably increase, while in the south a large portion will be given over to other products. In Alabama and Georgea preparations are somewhat later, but there is plenty of time yet to plant a full crop. In Carolina picking and ginning are still going on, a thing never known before there, and the stocks on plantations are over last year's. In Mississippi, picking was going on a fortnight back. Mr. Ellison says that the present crop movements point to more than 10 1-2 millions, but even if this figure be not exceeded, there will be more cotton than required, if prices remain at about the present level. In spite of labour troubles, trade in America seems to flourish. One of the principal millowners in the Fall River district advanced his men's wages by 1 per cent, to force his competitors to shut down rather than grant their men the increase. The operatives did demand this rise, which has been acceded to by many spinners being mostly under contract up to July or thereabouts and preferring to pay higher wages to cancelling their contract to slow down. Some unable to afford this rise still hold out. In England the increase in short time has caused an advance in yarns of 1-4d. per lb., but it is scarcely hoped that this advance will be maintained unless short time continues, of which at present there seems every prospect. Even this advance of 1-4d does not give the spinner a profit at present prices should he wish to buy cotton and sell yarns on to-day's basis. No important change on the continent. An Austrian spinner tells us that prices of yarns are most unsatisfactory, and not advanced with cotton. In Normandy, the law reducing mill labour hours to 10 1-2 per diem has come into force without any troubles, but even were there a strike, spinners would not be sorry. We must admit that the firmness of the last few days has surprised us. The manipulators have capital, and may therefore have the power to further influence in the market. On the other hand, their interest is very heavily on the long side, and should they decide to liquidate at any moment, it would be distinctly undesirable to be "ling." For the present the market is not ruled by supply and demand, it is simply a manipulator's market.—Double options : J. J. 16 pts. and A. S 22 pts.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Flower" herbs, is composed in particular, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line, CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—April 1, at Longueville Manor, Jersey, wife of Lieut-Col G H Stevens, 4th Madras Pioneers (late Royal Marines), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARING-GOULD—HOUGHTON—April 2, at the Parish Church, Sidcup, B S Baring-Gould, M A, Secretary, G M S, to Helen Mary Louisa, daughter of the Rev A Houghton, of Sidcup.

MACPHERSON—HENSLEY—April 3, at the Parish Church, Godalming, E, son of Sir A G Macpherson, K C I E, of Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, to Dorothy Mildred, daughter of the Rev A De H Hensley.

VAUGHAN—JENDAS—April 3, at St. Velfast's, General Sir J L Vaughan, K C B, Indian Staff Corps, to Agnes, widow of T H Dundas, and daughter of the late G Beresford Pearse of Hob-cum Rotherby, Leicestershire, honorary canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

DEATHS.

CARR—April 4, at Hereford Hotel, Earl's Court, Major P H Carr late of 1st Bengal Fusiliers, aged 63.

MEIKLEJOHN—April 5, at Highcroft, Ashford, Kent, J M D Meiklejohn, for 26 years' professor of education in the University of St Andrews, aged 71.

PENNY—April 3, at Nevern Square, Surg-Gen J C Penny, M D, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CALVERT—April 20, at Cuttack, the wife of Major J T Calvert, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON	3 0
COMPLEXION PILULES	0 12
Make the Skin bright and clear.	
COPAL VARNISH	2 0
For Pictures, Maps, &c.	
CORN and WART REMOVER	1 0
Painless and Sure.	
COUGH POWDER for HORSES	3 8
Promptly relieves and cures.	
COUGH LOZENGES	0 12
From all parts of India testimonial receipts.	
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER	1 8
Recommended by Messrs. Brooke and Campbell.	
DEPILATORY LIQUID	1 8
For removing superfluous Hairs.	
DEPILATORY POWDER	0 4
A Cheaper Form, very efficacious.	
DERMALINE MIXTURE	1 0
For obstinate Eczema, &c.	
DERMALINE OINTMENT	0 8
For use with the above Mixture.	
DIALYSED IRON	0 12
Does not blacken the Teeth.	

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m., Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water 0-33m., 1-40s. Low water, 6-39m., 7-22s.
Royal Bombay YachtClub Races.
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament (Doubles) third round concludes.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h. 35m., Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 1-23m., 2-40s. Low water, 7-12m. 8-2.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Rajpipla accompanied by five followers arrived in Bombay on Thursday and has taken up his residence at Walkeshwar Road.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Shavaksha M. Kaka, Parsi, has reported to the Police that between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Thursday, a bicycle of the value of Rs. 200 was stolen from a passage on the ground floor of his residence at Queen's Road.

DEATH OF A NATIVE MERCHANT.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Lukhmidas Veerjee, a leading flour merchant of Bombay, which took place yesterday at his residence in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road after a short illness. The mill and offices of the Bombay Flour Mill and other places, were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to his memory.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.—Canji Gopalji, who keeps a grocer's shop in Bhaijipala Street and resides in Narayen Dharoo Street, has reported to the Police that during the absence of himself and his family from home between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. on Thursday, some one broke into his residence by wrenching the lock off the door and stole from a box, gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 135.

A BOARDING HOUSE-KEEPER ROBBED.—Vithobai, a Hindu woman, who keeps a boarding house at Baboola Tank Road, has made a report to the Police that on Wednesday night she locked the door of her house and she as well as her boarders and her son-in-law slept on the road in front of the house. About 4 o'clock next morning, the son-in-law awoke and found the house broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 403 abstracted from a box.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles per via Aden will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time to-day as the English mail.—Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 28th inst.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, Diegosures and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th inst.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. W. Stigo, V. D., and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will to-day play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maligiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 30 p.m.

March	Under the Double Eagle
Overture	French Comedy
Song	Sweet Genevieve
Selection	The Telephone Girl
Valse	Eldorado
Polka	Hanan
	Wagner
	Keler Bela
	Adams
	Sarpette
	Royle
	Kuhner

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. Sladen, Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, has just disposed of an appeal which excited considerable interest amongst the Mahomedans of Rander, near Surat. It appears that one Hafez Gulam Mahomed Sadik was charged before the Mamlatdar and second class Magistrate of Surat with dishonestly using a Government "service stamp" worth four annas. The trial lasted about twelve days and eventually the second class Magistrate, Mr. Mathuradas convicted Gulam Mahomed and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40. The accused, who is a well-known Persian and Arabic Scholar, at once lodged an appeal before the District Magistrate of Surat who reversed the Mamlatdar's order and directed the fine to be repaid. The result of this appeal has given great satisfaction to the people of Rander. Inspector Frambanicer of Surat was for the prosecution while the Molvi was represented by Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-law and Messrs. Gulabdas and Runchordas, pleaders of Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 23th April, 1902.

1. The following Extract from Garrison Orders by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding at Bombay, dated 24th April 1902.

No. 2076—Furlough and Leave (34—10)—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officer as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. P Russell, Commanding, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 23rd April to 7th May 1902, inclusive.

2. Major A. K. Leslie, will assume Command of the Corps, during the absence of Lieut-Colonel Louis P. Russell.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4-5 THE WEEK: A Bombay Hill Station—A Railway Collision.
6 SPORTING NEWS—The Association Cup Final—Indian Volunteer Rifle Association—The Mahabaleshwar Polo Ground.
7-8 Royal Bombay Yacht Club—Bombay National History Society—The Late Mr. Dyer—Bombay Corporation—The Famine.
9-10 Bombay Millowners' Association—Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete—Conflagration—Combustible Cargo.
11 The Panna Cases—The Indian Law Reports of the Bombay High Court Series—St George's Hospital Nursing Institution—The Bombay Services.
12 An Exile's Song—Satara Notes—Indian Mahomedans and the Coronation—Simla Season—A Village Tragedy—The Late S P D A.
13 The Colaba Observatory—Municipal Standing Committee.
14 A Bombay Hill Station—Indian Inventions and Designs—Bombay and the Railway Programme—Fire in a Mill.
15-16 Bombay Legislative Council—Mr. Justice Fulton and the Bar—Bombay Improvement Trust—Indian Civil Service and South Australian Students.
17 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—Presidency Plague returns—Mohorrum Festival.
18 The Viceroy at Delhi—Portrait Unveiling at Ahmedabad—The Telegraph Acting Memorial—Bengal Coolies and the Railway Strike.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The Spion Kop Despatches—America's Little Brown Brother.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The Proceedings against Mr B G Tilak—The will Forgery Case—New Zealand and Federation.
21 LEADING ARTICLES: A Tel

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FOR THE MONSOON,
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ETC. ETC.

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Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON,
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID..... £3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, alcksl-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
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ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ora, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 13th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,521 tons, Captain J G Metcalfe, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Rangoon, 8th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck pas engers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J G Tice, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Gray, Mrs Knight, Mrs Taylor, Mrs Gray, Mrs Whittoss, Mr H Jewanjee, Mr K Rustomjee, Mr N Nowrojee, and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assaria, 960 tons, Captain F D Alton, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 26 cattles and the following passengers :—Mr J E Lavion, Mr J W Brown, Mr Cornett, Mr B Jamshed, Mr Ardeshir Meherban, 2 native officers of the 21st Bombay Infantry, 3 Russian ladies and 111 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 25.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx.....T D Kemp.....Cruisor
H M S Assaye.....Lambert.....Torpedo Catcher
H M S Plassey.....Torpedo G'boat
R I M S Canning.....Gordon.....Wet Basin.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Valo.....Wet Basin.....I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N.....
a Do No 101...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
a Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.....
Margareta.....150 Baddeley.....R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE
2 Torpedo Boats.....
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Fox		F S Pelham			Royal Navy
H M S Magdala		Howett, R N			Turret Ship
Penascoria					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 101					I Defence
Torpedo Boat No 104					I Defence
Valetta	2074	Gabbitt	China		P & O Co
Parramatta	2941	Cook			P & O Co
Jeunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Canara	2916	Henderson			M M & Co
Queen Alexandra	2788	Harris			Standard Oil Co
Orwell	2445	Frame			Bombay Co
Usman	2822	Daniell	China		P & O Co
Evangeline	2133	Coode			Montcliff
Maton	2421	Page			K N & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			S Oil Co
Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
Simla	1039	Whitehead			M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Kemp			Royal Navy
Dumra	761	Russell			M M & Co
Shahenoor	2198	Smith			E Tajubhoy
Umta	3187	Gum'lejt			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2385	Harin			Bombay Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			P & O Nixon
Operta	3421	Hirst			M M & Co
Queen Louise	2109	Hamo			Standard Oil Co
Bancora	2197	Watkeys			M & Co
Nankin	2 59	Benton			P & O Co
Assyria	939	Alton			M M & Co
Arabia	3157	Parfitt			P & O Co
Obra	3165	Brown			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Orissa s	Metcalfe	Rangoon, April 6
25	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden, April 20
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta, April 13

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Hentsin s	Cook	Shanghai
	Rajpootana s	Steven	Calcutta, &c
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi

THE steamer V Florio, A Dodero's, for Genoa, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Annie, for London, &c.
" Murani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" Orissa, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
April 22—Str. Santhia, Campbell, Bombay 13th April.
DEPARTURES.
April 22—Strs. Madura, City of Corinth, Florican and Ranee.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April. 18	Clan Graham	Glasgow
22	Gwalior	Negapatam
23	Khandalla	Bombay

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 25.

FROM LONDON.
Springwell s—20 drums and 9 cases chemicals, Phillips and Co; 56 cases provision, &c, T Thomas and Co; 67 packages provision, &c, B E Modi.
Arabia s—8 packages chemicals, Nadkarni and Co; 67 cases dimanstores, D Cowasjee.
Egypt s—8 prokages photo materials, B Sakharam and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lowenburg s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Weissenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
FROM NEW YORK.
Eylal Hall s—40 casks lubricating oil, Valvoline Oil Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—1,060 cwt mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales hides, Poston; 6 do Royce; 2,20 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 3,671 cw. myrabolams, A Khimjee.
Olympia s—1,835 cwt cott nseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwt horns, R M Kooka.
FOR HAVRE.
Ailsawald s—230 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 125 bales hemp, P Khimjee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Arabia s—1,831 bales cotton, 1,0 0 cwt poppyseed and 4,822 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwt myrabolams, W Bocher.
FOR HULL.
Dido s—759 cwt cottonseed, Gaddum and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabolams, C Purcell and Co; 4,003 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co.
FOR FIUME.
Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wartburg s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwt crushed bones, M Jamal; 2,000 cwt gum, G Sojbi; 275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Springwell s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 45 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,0 0 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK
Ailsawald s—2,040 cwt poppyseed, M Vulubdas; 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 625 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Orwell s—2,01 c wt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,03 cwt cott nseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Vedra s—957 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,976 cwt linseed, Jehangheri; 160 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.
V Florio s—140 bales cotton, Rirenie Steuart and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Manaton s—7,01 cwt linseed, H K Moosa; 3,997 cwt linseed, A Blaschcek and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Fargrie s—160 b. les cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, The M tual B Kolaba.
Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Kagoshima Maru s—550 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Kagoshima Maru s—125 cwt onion, R E Dadachanjee.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 27TH APRIL.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns—Int 534, 295 and 499.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—133 12 and 232.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Nos 49 and 50.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL,
No Services.
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 130, tune 109.
Hymns—1, 99 and 144.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—100 tune 26.
Hymns—246, 1st tune 178 II Part, 537 1st tune, 295 1st tune.
Collection for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral).
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preaching by Pastor.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

THE CHURCH OF St. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.
8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
Hymns—328, 313 and 324.
3 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-0 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—133, 307 and 20.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon—(Parade Service).
8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—317, 320 and 178—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Hymns—241, 239 and 231.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. H McNeile.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—Joint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. H Strachan, B D
Hymns—Nos. 12, 237, and 251 and Psalm 89.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 p.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Mr. J. Morris
9 p.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed,
6 p.m.—Preacher, Mr. H. R. Gardner,
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—320, 187, 322 and 307.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—229, 304 and 31.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which
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if you adopt Latham & Co.'s mode of conveyance of packages at an inclusive rate of charge from your Station to any part of the United Kingdom and also
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1902.

ABYSSINIA AND MENELIK.

Two Americans, who recently travelled in Abyssinia, have given in the pages of the April "Century" their impressions on Menelik II. and his country. Mr. Oscar S. Crosby, journeyed from Zeila to Khartoum, traversing Abyssinia and visiting its King at Addis Abeba. M. Hugues Le Roux was invited by Menelik to his kingdom to write a book on the country, and was sent to make a map of the frontier adjoining the country of the savage Benichargoul negroes. He did this, and on the way determined the course of the Blue Nile. As a reward Menelik gave his name to the mountain that turns the Blue Nile northwards. Both travellers conceived a great respect for Menelik, and an intense admiration for his land and people. The existence of a Switzerland, an African Tyrol in the midst of burning deserts was a surprise. Colonel Marchand declared that the most wonderful thing he had seen in Africa was "a meteor fallen straight from heaven among deserts and swamps—Abyssinia." The land is incredibly rich and fertile as well as varied in outlines, with mountains eight to fifteen thousand feet high, struggling one against another with fruitful valleys between. Three great rivers rise in and water this province; one, indeed, after flowing deep and wide for hundreds of miles, and having harboured hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, and bathed herds of elephants, loses itself in the sands before it reaches the Red Sea. M. Le Roux visited the cradles of these rivers, the Omo, the Blue Nile and the Hawsh, within the space of two days, hunting antelopes all the time. Besides being picturesque and beautiful, Abyssinia is so fruitful that it grows without any trouble everything that conduces to comfort and luxury; grain, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, spices, grapes, rubber and cotton, the high altitude and the tropical temperature producing a climate that men and plants revel in; vineyards and palm-trees flourish even at an elevation of eight thousand feet. Coffee is indigenous, and its flavour is better than the true Mocha, or what passes for Mocha. The plant develops into a huge tree, giving timber that is used in building houses. The Abyssinians take no trouble to cultivate much of this or any other of the natural products of their teeming land. They sow corn, durra, sorghum and canary seed as much as they want to live on, the rest of the land is prairie, where their goats and huge sheep, zebus and cows pasture. Wild animals abound in fields among the mountains. Antelopes, zebras, ostriches, hippopotamus, elephants, leopards, lions and every sort of bird abound. M. Le Roux in one day saw a herd of three hundred elephants. They are of huge dimensions, affording tusks nine or ten feet long, such as Menelik sent as a gift to the president of France. Ivory is indeed the king's chief revenue. He requires a yearly tribute of a certain number of tusks from his vassals. With one of these this traveller stayed while he was collecting his share of ivory, and saw what the soldiers brought in from their daily hunts. This vassal employed twenty-five thousand men washing gold from the sands of the rivers in his territory.

Of what they saw of the gold capacity of this interesting country both explorers preserve a discreet silence, intimating that Menelik demanded it, and Menelik is accustomed to be obeyed. He wants no undue development of mines before agriculture, and objects utterly to the sort of people set ling in his land who generally flock where gold is to be found. M. Le Roux intimates pretty plainly, however, that there is gold enough to warrant Americans indulging in schemes for supplying railroads and machinery when the time comes. There is current money, silver thalers, but the real circulation of the country is salt and a cotton stuff called "abougidide." Salt is in every one's pocket, and when an Abyssinian meets a friend he offers his little lump, a piece is broken off, and they part again mutually bowing. America provides the abougidide; it is used as a means of barter in the remotest parts and the importer gets in exchange for it rubber, coffee, ivory, gold-dust or civet. This invasion of American industry M. Le Roux says is watched by England, powerless and sorrowful. It clothes every one, men and women alike. Menelik who rules over this unique country is very different from the usual African Chief. Born son of the King of Shoa, he has through a confusion of wars and treaties become sole ruler of the three divisions of Abyssinia. He has since successfully repelled the invasion of the Italians, and now holds sway with entire ease over his fine kingdom and people. He displays no jealousy of foreigners who desire to visit his realms, and has had as advisers for the last twenty years M. Chefneux a Frenchman, and M. Ilg, a Swiss. To their influence is due the construction of the Jibouti Harrar Railway line, and the telephone line to Addis Abeba and many other improvements. Menelik, descended from King Solomon, has inherited some of the wisdom, and a good deal of the democratic proclivities of that sovereign, or of some other of his many ancestors. He is steadily working for the progress of his people, and is represented here as "slowly strangling" polygamy and slavery in his dominions. His subjects both Christian and Mussulman, seriously object, but Menelik's authority is no dead-letter, his desire for the raising of his nation in the scale of humanity is real. It may be as Mr. Crosby says, that he underates the danger from his three concessionaires, Leontieff, the Russian free lance in the south, the French Railway Company in the east, and a British Mining Company in the west, among supposed gold-fields. He may not understand the risks to "black moths fluttering about the flame of civilisation."

The nature of Menelik II. is described as "large, strong and symmetrical," but it is doubtful in Mr. Crosby's view whether he realises the fierce international jealousies that burn beside the fine lamp of civilisation and that may consume eventually his enviable land. His army of one hundred thousand men, marshalled into place by his feudal lords "are bare-footed, bare-headed, scantily clad, and bear a rifle, a cartridge-belt, and often a goatskin of meal," have shown that they can stand before the finest troops of the West, should be an assurance against definite invasion. Military training begins for the young Abyssinian almost directly he is born. He is inured to hardship, and at eight or ten becomes the servant of a soldier. It is his pride to take care of all the trappings of his master, to walk before him and carry his rifle, learning how to handle it in shooting wild animals till his turn comes to enter the ranks of the army. Abyssinians can march almost impossible distances without the slightest fatigue. They are as good marksmen as the Boers, and Menelik has developed a system of storehouses scattered everywhere, filled with food and fire arms, Gras guns and Russian guns, so that in their own mountainous land they are ready to repel invasion at any moment. Menelik is himself the great lawgiver of his Kingdom. His rough and ready judicial system is based on the law of retaliation, and though it may be primitive and sudden in its action it is effective. He does not approve of prisons, or letting "honest men wait on criminals." The sight of a man without a hand or a foot is an object lesson that has so deterrent an effect that absolute safety for life and property is the result, and that cannot be said of the most civilised and policed countries in Europe, Asia or America. Formerly in cases of murder the family of the victim were handed over the condemned murderer and they executed him as they liked. This too often resulted in unheard of cruelties. Menelik is gradually introducing blood-ransom in the case of accidental killing or murder in the heat of passion. But robbery is his pet aversion, and he admits of no abatement in its punishment. The picture given by Mr. Crosby of the "quiet smiling hospitable Menelik who welcomes, defies and watches, and justly entreats Briton, Muscovite, Gaul, and Roman" at his court is full of interest to the student of contemporary history, one of the most stirring chapters of which will undoubtedly be that dealing with Abyssinia when its present monarch, who has no direct heirs, passes away.

BOMBAY MILLS AND CHINA.

AT the essentially business-like meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on Thursday evening, the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Greaves, congratulated the members on the increasingly cheerful prospects of the industry in this city. According to Shanghai advices, though the English cotton trade with China is slack, the river ports are taking freely of Indian yarn at enhanced prices, and there is every probability of the demand continuing. As Mr. Greaves showed, the manufacture of yarns and cloth was on a more extensive scale during the past year than in its predecessor, and at one period the margin between the cost of raw cotton and the value of yarn was wide enough to satisfy millowners. The width of the margin was not consistently maintained, however, owing to cotton becoming dearer and China exchanges falling. Nevertheless, the year's export from Bombay to China beat the record with the sole exception of the year 1899. The Chairman admitted that doubt arose whether the presence of plenty cargoes of Indian yarn, and the knowledge of more to come, do not militate against the prices obtained, and he looks forward to an increased demand to raise prices. Indian yarns are working their way up the Yangstze valley very steadily. As Mr. Greaves pointed out, the great factor at present disturbing our Indian yarn trade with China is the constantly declining value of the dollar and tael, owing to the continued fall in the price of silver, which has this week declined to 23 7-16. He remarked that it would be interesting to know to what extent silver could fall, as under present conditions for finance for the bulk of the trade every decline adversely affects our rupee values, though conversely any rise would appreciate our rupee equivalents. The previous lowest point touched by silver was recorded in August 1897, when the sterling price was 23 3-4 and the Shanghai tael rate Telegraphic Transfers on India 171. To-day's price of silver is 23 7-8 and the Shanghai tael rate is 172 1-2. China does not desire to follow the example of other countries in placing its nominal coinage on a gold basis. From the Chinese point of view, as he observed, there is no necessity for any alteration, as the exports and imports are said to approximately balance, if the overland trade is added to the seaborne traffic. Illustrative of the effect of the fall in silver, he mentioned that to-day the price of 20's Indian yarn is 92 taels against an average value for many years past of 63 taels. So the present off-take of Indian yarns at the high price to the Chinaman as expressed in taels, is a source of gratification to merchants and spinners. During the year, it is gratifying to note, that the Association has been in search of fresh fields and pastures new, and has made a serious endeavour to procure and render available to members exact information about the requirements of certain markets in which Bombay goods appear to the committee to be less well-known than they ought to be. Bombay mill-owners, as a body, remarks the report, are fairly well informed regarding the extent and nature of the demand in the Further East, but there is some uncertainty as to what could be done in the considerable markets of Turkey in Assia, and what is left undone in those of East Africa.

ENGLISH MILLERS AND THE FLOUR TAX.

ONE can quite understand the anxiety of English millers in view of the tax which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has imposed upon corn and upon flour. As will be seen from a Reuter's telegram received yesterday, a deputation urging a drawback in the case of flour milled in England from foreign wheat, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The flour milling industry in England has, for some years, been in a parlous state, except in the case of such mills as were established in the sea board. Inland mills have for some time been gradually verging towards ruin, principally on account of their inability to compete with sea board mills owing to the high railway freights which they have to pay. Even canal freightage is more than they can afford to pay in their present condition, and one after another inland mills have been shutting their doors and giving up the struggle. Even the mills situated on the coast have not been in too flourishing a condition for a long time. To the inland mill owners that fare still struggling on against fate, preferring meagre profits—with the more likely prospect of loss—to entire loss of capital, this tax will be the last straw. To the seaboard millowners it will be a tremendous hardship. It was perfectly obvious that the reversion from the anti-corn law principle which was supposed to govern Parliament would raise an angry storm of criticism. But it is not likely that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's half promise to grant the drawback on "rice milled and re-exported" will be viewed as a satisfactory answer to the deputation's request. Rice milled in England is a very insignificant factor of the flour milling industry, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been probably influenced in this matter by the consideration that rice imported into England is mainly the product of British possessions.

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

THE crop reports from the various districts of the Presidency show but little variation. In parts of Gujerat, where water is available, work is now confined to the sowing of the hot weather crops. This is the case in Ahmedabad. There the standing crops are doing well, except in one taluka, where they have suffered slight damage by insects. In the Viramgam and Daskroi Talukas and the Modasa petha there is a scarcity of water, but the fodder supply remains adequate, and the cattle are healthy. In Thar and Parkar agriculturists are engaged with the wheat harvest and also in threshing operations. The rabi out-turn is estimated at ten annas. The prices of food grains vary somewhat, wheat being at from 12 to 15, jowari from 14 to 16, and rice from 11 1-2 to 15 seers per rupee. In the Panch Mahals agricultural operations have ceased, and the watering of jowari and other hot weather crops is occupying the attention of agriculturists in Kaira. The land is being got ready for the coming season in Broach, where also the tobacco harvest is in progress. In this district the prices of food grains have generally slightly risen during the past week. The condition of Sind remains about the same. In Karachi the river at Kotri is four feet in depth compared with 8 feets 8 inches last year. All the rabi crops have been got in, and in the coming season. The rabi out-turn is estimated at seven annas. In the Kohistan and Mirpur-Batwa, and Jati talukas the supply of fodder is still insufficient, and the condition of the cattle in the Karachi taluka remains unsatisfactory. In Sukkar, too, the river is extremely low, measuring only 1 foot 8 inches against 7 foot 9 inches last year. The price of barley has fallen from 18 to 20 seers per rupee—otherwise the quotations of food grains remain unaltered. In Larkana where the harvesting of the rabi crops is nearly over the out-turn is estimated at 8 annas. The same remark applies to Hyderabad. In the Konkan, the rabi crops are now practically gathered in throughout the districts, agricultural stock is healthy, and the prices of food grains are steady. In the Deccan there is no noticeable development. There was a slight rainfall during the week at Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Elsewhere throughout the Presidency there were no showers.

THE Hired Transport "Mohawk" arrivedat Natal on the 24th instant.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN proceeds to England by the P. and O. s. s. Peniosular to-day, to attend the Coronation.

A PRISONER of war named Christoffer Johannes Lombardi, aged thirteen years, died at Bellary on Wednesday morning from measles.

THE post of Lady Superintendent, Walker Hospital, Simla, is still vacant, Miss Chimney having intimated that she is unable to leave England.

THE Aden paper says there is a strong and persistent rumour in Zanzibar that some private arrangement has been come to between England and Germany, that at some future date England will hand over the control of Zanzibar to the Germans, who intend to make Zanzibar the capital of German East Africa.

PLASTER impregnated with the juice and pulp of aloe leaves will save walls, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette," from being attacked by white ants. Experiements have proved that buildings, the plaster of which has been well mixed with aloe juice, have always been free from the depredations of these destructive insects.

THE Samana Rifles, have already taken over two or three small posts in and about the Samana; but Forts Lockhart and Cavagnari are still held by regular troops. It will be interesting to learn how the Rifles have discharged the garrison duties devolving upon them, light though these may have been. Their discipline is said to be good, and they are smart at drill. It is of course, one thing to ask men who have no military officers with them to hold small posts, covered by two forts of great strength and garrisoned by higly-trained troops, and quite another to make over those forts to their keeping altogether. Moreover the question of arms comes in, for the Samana Rifles have been trained to the use of the Snider, a weapon which the trans-frontier tribes regard with contempt, now that they have the Lee Metfords in addition to the Martini. As we have frequently said, the withdrawal of regular troops from the Samana should be a gradual process, dependent on the pushing forward of the railway from Kohat to Hungu and Thall: there is no occasion just now to give Mullah Said Akbar an excuse for making mischief on the border, by hinting at the possible weakness of the Samana garrison.

A MEETING of the provisional committee appointed for the purpose of convening a public meeting to adopt an address to be presented to the King-Emperor on the occasion of the coronation in June next, met yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipal Office. The meeting held their deliberations in private, they thought that as the Municipal Corporation has already resolved to present such an address, it was deemed neither expedient nor advisable to call a public meeting for the purpose.

To read the newspapers is evidently a serious misdemeanour in one of the countries of the Czar. The "Finland Bulletin," which in previous numbers has had to place on record the suppression or suspension of a large number of newspapers in Finland, states that within the last few weeks a Finnish newspapar in Viborg was suppressed for good, one newspaper was suspended for four months, another for three months, three papers for two months, and one for one month, whilst five papers received warning. It is further stated that the Finnish Telegraph Agency, an institution which corresponds to the Press Association in this country, has been arbitrarily forbidden to carry on its business. That these measures are part of a deliberate policy to suppress freedom of opinion and the dissemination of news is made quite clear by an extract from a report recently prepared by General Kaigorodoff, one of the provincial governors appointed by General Bobrikoff. The General complains of the people's habit of reading newspapers, their cheapness and large circulation."

A REUTER'S telegram from New York will occasion surprise to many. It announces the death of Mr. Thomas English, the composer of the well-know, song, "Ben Bolt." "Ben Bolt" has been sung so long that we had begun to look upon it as "old" English, coming down from the days of Dibdin or earlier, and it was little suspected that until the other day the author was still living. A new vogue was given to the song in recent years by Du Maurier's novel, "Trilby." It would seem that the song is really American, and not English. The writer, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1819, and has therefore, passed away in his eighty-third year. He studied both law and medicine; was called to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1842, and in 1844 he edited a daily paper in New York. Since 1859, he has been in medical practice at Newark. He is the author of several volumes of poems and ballads, including a "Book of Battle Hymns." He also wrote several novels and a number of dramas. The ballad of "Ben Bolt" appeared originally in the "New York Mirror" in 1843, and it took the fancy of the public of two hemispheres directly it was set to music.

THE American millionaires—or some of them—seem very anxious to show the world that they do not know what to do with their money. An American paper states that J. H. Carstairs, Frederick T. Chandler, Samuel P. Rotan, Thomas Jeffries, and Wallial R. Elliott, "baby members" of the Kettle Club, drew their checks for 900 dollars apiece to pay for a dinner which they gave recently to the Kettle Club. The dinner cost 4,500 dollars. There were thirty-eight plates. It took place at Sherry's, New York, and the members were taken in a private car, all at the expense of the "babies." The diners sat in an enormous black kettle in the middle of the room and resting on logs as on a fire. It is a pity that Mr. Carnegie, who is doing so much for education in this country, cannot educate some of his fellow-millionaires in the right use of wealth. His "gospel" does not appear to be much appreciated by Americans to whom it was addressed.

THE story told of the clergyman who, on one occasion, finding that the parish clerk was the only member of this congregation present, proceeded to open the service with the words, "Dearly beloved Roger," is regarded as "bon trovato." Appar

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. Peacock, the Australian Premier, who is said to have suggested a petition for Lieutenant Witton, has been Prime Minister of Victoria nearly eighteen months, succeeding Sir George Turner. He is one of the youngest Colonial statesmen, who has hardly yet realised how it feels to be forty, and he began life in a much quieter and humbler sphere than that in which he is now spending his energies. For five years he taught at a school at his birthplace—Creswick, one of the most prosperous and enterprising of the small towns of Victoria, but the limits of school-life being too narrow for him, he became associated with gold-mining, and rose to be "legal manager" of the richest deep alluvial gold mine in Australia.

The politics of Australia, as, indeed, of all the Colonies, have a fascination which it is not easy to resist. How many men in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have any chance of becoming Prime Minister in a generation? Three or four at most, perhaps. Only four men have held the Premiership in England since the sixties, and for all but nine years of the time the highest office in the land has been the prize of two men. So that the average chance of the Premiership is one in many millions. Even Cabinet rank is almost as remote—forty or fifty names make up the Ministries of the ordinary man's lifetme. But it is different in Australia, where the highest prizes hang like apples on a tree tempting whosoever will to clutch them. Only within the last few months a journalist who was making newspapers not long ago, enjoyed the luxury of a Premiership for a month.

In a country where poor men rise to the Premiership and journalists, when they are tired of making paper Governments, throw down their pens and make real ones, the genius and enterprise of Alexander J. Peacock, school teacher and manager of mines, was sure to assert itself. He was in Parliament at twenty-eight, and he held his seat for thirteen years without opposition. In three years he had charge of the educational system of Victoria, looking after the Post Office in his spare moments. Outside Parliament he was popular enough to be elected Grand Master of the Victoria Freemasons, and President many times over the Australian Natives Association.

He is not likely, perhaps, ever to climb to the top of the political tree of All Australia. There are limits to most men's powers, and Mr. Peacock has probably found his limit in the Premiership of Victoria. There was a curious touch of the amateur statesman in the manner of his dealing with the publisher of a newspaper which libelled the King last year. The publisher, a member of the Victorian Parliament, was subsequently expelled from the House, but this drastic punishment, though initiated by Mr. Peacock, can hardly be made the measure of the Premier's strength. For, before bringing the matter forward in the Victorian Legislature, Mr. Peacock had telegraphed to Downing-street to ask Mr. Chamberlain if, in case he ordered the paper to be seized, the Colonial Secretary would free him from responsibility and cover the seizure as an act of State. The spectacle of the might of the British Empire being brought to bear upon a local newspaper in some remote part of Australia would be hardly less amusing than the spectacle of a Prime Minister wanting to seize the paper but not having the courage.

The Prime Minister's telegram was not the only incident which made the expulsion of the publishing M.P. notable in Victorian politics. It afforded an example of political sacrifice as pleasing as it is rare. The expelled member left his seat in Parliament for a constituency then vacant, and offered himself for re-election. There were six other candidates in the field, and the publisher's chance lay in the splitting of the votes. But his hopes were shattered, and his defeat made certain by a remarkable combination of the rival candidates. Four of the six were persuaded to retire, and the claims of the other two—were submitted to arbitration! Party feeling was sunk in the general antipathy to the publisher of the libellous newspaper, and a private citizen of high character was asked to decide to which of the two candidates the seat should go, or which of the two, at any rate, should go to the poll. The arbitrator decided, against his own political convictions for the Ministerial candidate, and the result was that on election day the publisher found himself hopelessly beaten.

Arbitration in the best of an election contest is one of the things which the Mother Country would no doubt be graceful to Australia for if it could be packed in a box and sent over with care, but it is one of the things which may easily go too far. It is a moot point which may be left to the lawyers and philosophers, as to who could give a private citizen the right to deprive a large proportion of electors of their opportunity of voting for a man they desired to elect, and there seems on the face of it something like the spirit of dictatorship in such an arrangement. But we have, after all, our dictators at home. Everybody knows of constituencies for which members are "chosen" by private arrangement rather than elected; and scores of mayoralties in England and Wales are filled up according to a fixed plan which stands for years between the two parties in the municipality. Is it, one wonders, democracy or dictatorship.

Nobody, surely, would have declared a week ago that the world would be thinking to-day of the will of Caesar, yet no page of history has been more vividly recalled in our time than the last will and testament which Mark Antony read in the Forum two thousand years ago. The will of Mr. Rhodes inevitably brings to mind the familiar lines—"he hath left you all his walks," and the clauses of Caesar's will in which the great Julius left to each Roman citizen seventy-five drachms—three pounds of English money, and to the people of Rome a perpetual recreation ground, and the gardens on the Tiber. No other will that we know of, perhaps, has ever bequeathed the wealth of a testator to the individual citizens of a State—even Brutus, who had betrayed him, was affectionately mentioned. And how many wills since Caesar's have touched so many heirs as the will of the man who was this week laid in his lonely grave on the Matoppo Hills?

One, perhaps—the Great Napoleon's. Extremes met in the will of Napoleon. There was something in this last testament very mean, with something very heroic. He left behind him many private legacies—a valuable cameo to Lady Holland, and large sums of money to his old servants and officers. To a literary colonel he left a hundred thousand francs with the request that he would continue to write for the defence and glory of the French Armies and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To another writer he left a sum of money to enable him to write a history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815; and in leaving four hundred thousand francs to a valet he took the trouble to request that the valet might marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer of his old Guards. It was in one of these personal legacies that Napoleon revealed the littleness of which even he was capable in the last phase. He left ten thousand francs to the servant who had tried to assassinate the Duke of Wellington. The man, it is true, had been declared innocent, and Napoleon appears to have regarded him as innocent in his will, but his bitterness of feeling is seen in the phrase of the will which says of Sergeant Cantillon that he had as much right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena.

There was a sobber phase of the last testament of Napoleon. In his last days at St. Helena his thoughts were with the brave men of his armies, and he left a sum of seven figures in English money to be divided among the remnants of the armies he had led from 1793 to 1815, the division to be made according to the rank and service of the men. His thoughts, too, were with the innocent populations which had suffered indirectly through his conquests; and a similar sum—some millions of pounds sterling—was set aside for the towns and districts which had suffered from invasions during the last year of his power. One of these towns—Brienne—where Napoleon learnt the art of war, received £40,000 from the will.

It is Napoleon's will, which, among those of great men, affords the nearest parallel to that of Mr. Rhodes in the fortune it bequeaths. He was surely, the richest exile since the world began. From his lonely home at St Helena he bequeathed to his relatives and friends the vast sum of eight millions sterling. He had been rich, in gold as in power, beyond the dreams of avarice, and there must have passed through his hands a private fortune such as mortal man has rarely dreamed of. His exactions from conquered States have been set down at nearly seventy-five millions of English money which is, after all but six times multiplying the gift he secured for himself from the Austrian treasury after Austerlitz. He died eight times a modern millionaire.

The wills of great men have not often been of paramount interest. Alfred's was among the exceptions, and it stands to-day, after a thousand years, as a page of English history. It is on the strength of a clause in Alfred's will that we speak of him as the author of the law of entail in England. "And I will," wrote the king, "that the men to whom I have given my back-lands do not give it from my kindred after their day, but I will that it go into the highest hand to me, unless anyone of them have children, then it is to me most agreeable that it go to that issue on the male side so long as any be worthy. My grandfather gave his lands to the spear side, not to the spindle side. Wherefore, if I have given to any woman what he had acquired, then let my relations redeem it, if they will have it, while she is living, if otherwise, let it go after their day as we have determined."

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Something Worth Reading.

Mr. R. Swift, 13 Beaconsfield Road, Leyton, Essex, writes:

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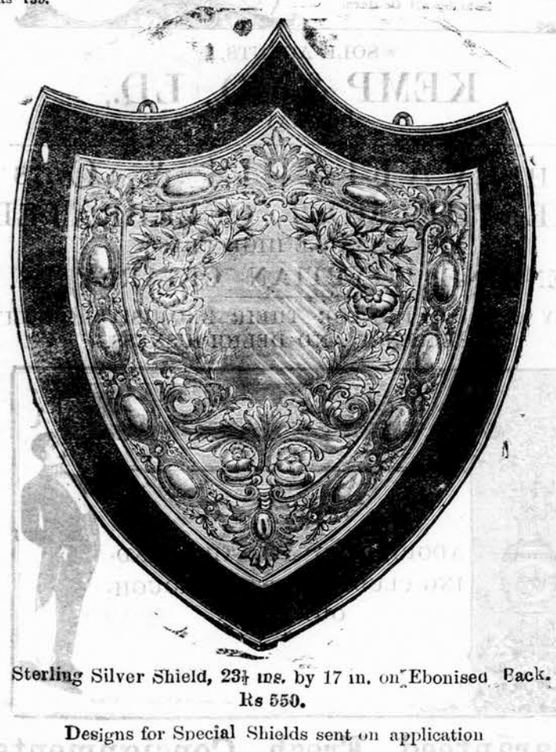

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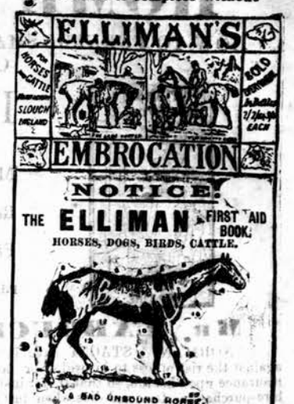

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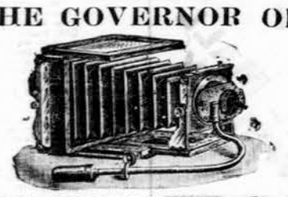

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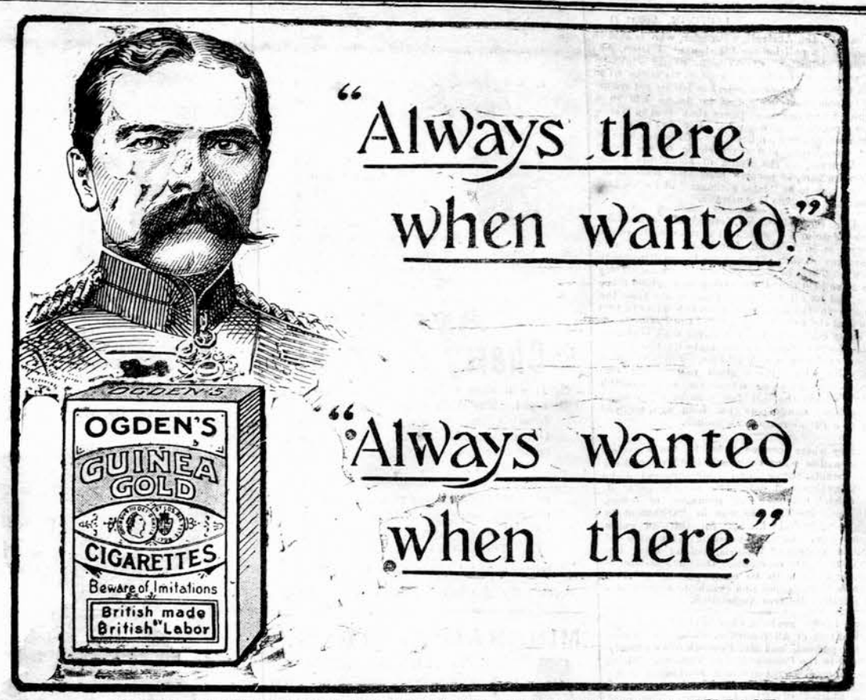

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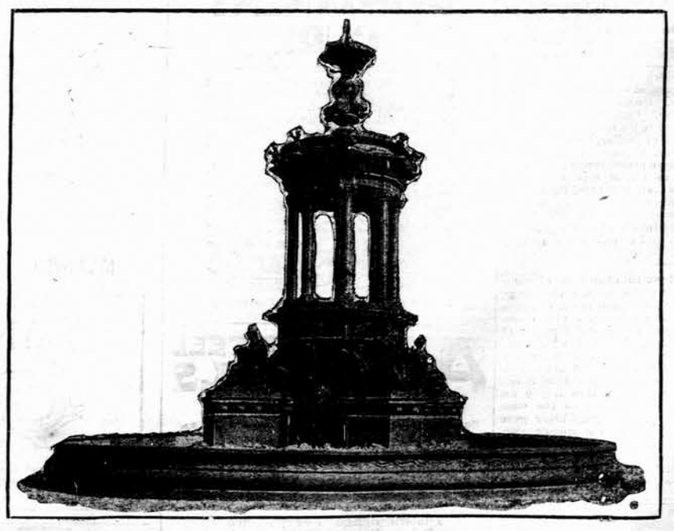

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